International Data Archive and Analysis Center
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Technical Progress Report # 2
January 1, through June 30, 1970
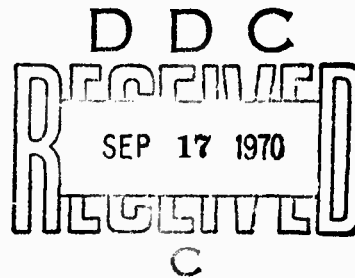
Submitted

August, 1970

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ARPA Order No. 1411
Contractor:
    The Regents of
    The University of Michigan
    Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Effective Dates:
    June 1, 1969 through
    June 30, 1970
Contract Total:
    $270,000
Technical Report #2 for January 1, 1970
    through June 30, 1970

Contract No.: N00014-67-A-0181-0026
Principal Investigators:
    Robert Hefner
    Raymond Tanter
ARPA Agent:
    Office of Naval Research
Title:
    International Data Archive
    and Analysis Center

International Relations Archive

Research Program and Plan

The International Relations Archive undertakes as its primary goals the
acquisition, management and dissemination of international affairs data. These
goals necessitate direct interaction between the International Relations Archive
staff and the academic community to ensure more adequate standards, predominantly
in the areas of data formatting, definitions and coding of variables, and validity
checking of data. This working relationship assists the archival staff in main-
taining awareness of the users' needs regarding data collection, data analysis,
and software development areas.

Enclosed Documentation

The first document is a copy of the machine-readable codebook prepared for
the data from the Cross National Data Bank of Political Instability Events. These
data were collected by Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold at
San Diego State College. With the exception of a few minor corrections, this
codebook is in the general format which the International Relations Archive will
employ to describe the contents of the various data sets.

The second, third, and fourth documents are copies of the preliminary versions
of machine-readable codebooks prepared for data from the Correlates of War Project.
These data were collected by J. David Singer at The University of Michigan.

ARPA Order No. 1411
Contractor:
    The Regents of
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    Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Effective Dates:
    June 1, 1969 through
    June 30, 1970
Contract Total:
    $95,000
Technical Report #2 for January 1, 1970
    through June 30, 1970

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Principal Investigators:
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Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project

Research Program and Plan

The VIC Project has undertaken work in two areas: (1) The organization and
support of conferences related to quantitative international affairs research, and
the development of convergence in such research, and (2) the encouragement and
initial support of promising data generation projects.

Conferences

The major portion of VIC conference support has been for the Inter-University
Comparative Foreign Policy (ICFP) Project Conference. The ICFP conference will be
held from August 3 to August 28 at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The
conference will use facilities of the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory. Philip M.
Burgess, director of the Laboratory will serve as host for the conference. James
N. Rosenau, chairman of the ICFP Project will also be conference chairman.

ICFP Conference members seek to achieve convergence on concepts and measures
central to comparative foreign policy.   The primary focus of the conference
will be to test hypotheses about foreign policy using data on national attributes,
foreign policy events and related factors. Some specific hypotheses to be examined
relate a nation's foreign policy to its size, level of development, political
accountability and other attributes. Other hypotheses relate foreign policy to
aspects of the international system such as the degree of system polarity.

Conference participants have met periodically for several years. Earlier
this year they achieved substantial agreement on standardizing data coding. Recent
months have been devoted to data generation. The conference itself will use these
data to test specific hypotheses about foreign policy. The ICFP group includes a
number of distinguished scholars in the field of comparative foreign policy. The
group has great potential for contributing to a major breakthrough in the study of
foreign policy.

Prior to the ICFP Conference, VIC personnel and conference participants met regularly to encourage standardization regarding coding rules, variable definitions, and quality control standards. For example, there was the meeting at Rutgers University, February 13 - 14, 1970. Participants tentatively agreed on a standard coding procedure for the following variables:

1. Actor and Target. 3-digit Russett-Singer-Small nation code.
2. Date. 6 digits for year, month and day.
3. Event or Sequence Code. A 3-digit sequence number plus an additional digit to indicate the number of targets for multiply-targeted actions.
4. Action Category Code. A 4-digit number will indicate one of 35 action categories from the World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) and code as modified by VIC and ICFP project members.
5. Resource Area Code. A 2-digit number will indicate one of 6 resources (e.g., political, military) involved in the action.

Participants agreed to compile two decks--an analytic numeric deck and an alphabetic descriptive deck--similar to the practice used in the WEIS project. The participants also discussed what constitutes a foreign policy act, and what level of detail should be coded. For example, if nation A makes a proposal consisting of four distinct parts, should one or four acts be coded? This problem was dealt with in the context of multiple data sources--i.e., an occurence reported as a single event in one data source was found to involve as many as 20 discrete acts in another source. For example, Deadline Data is useful because events are classified by country, Facts on File's coverage of events varies greatly in detail, and Keesing's Archive is excellent for Britain but poor for certain countries.

In addition to supporting the ICFP conference, VIC provided assistance to individuals so they might participate in conferences related to VIC goals. VIC provided travel funds to Dr. Norman Kagan, Dr. Lee Sechrest, Mr. Richard McGonigal and Dr. Robert Ornstein. They attended a symposium in Washington, D.C., December 16-17, 1969. The purpose of the symposium was to explore new ways of training individuals and groups to make better use of new developments in social science.

VIC also supported a conference at The University of Michigan, attended by members of the World Event/Interaction Survey Project (University of Southern California) and members of the Correlates of War Project (The University of Michigan). The conference included discussion of international event categories, data sources and priorities, and computer programming needs.

Members of the VIC project participated in a number of conferences including the International Studies Association Annual Meeting (Pittsburgh: April 2-4, 1970), the Peace Research Society (International) Conference on the Middle East Conflict (Cambridge, Massachusetts: June 5-6, 1970), and the Conference for Professional Associations and Institutes in the Field of Conflict and Peace Research (Boulder, Colorado: May 8-10, 1970).

Data Generation Projects

VIC has supported eight data generation projects. Three of these are related to the ICFP Summer Conference. Patrick McGowan (Syracuse University) received $2,500 for coding foreign policy acts of 32 African countries between 1964 and 1966. Maurice East (University of Denver) received $1,150 for collecting data on the foreign policy behavior of 22 nations between 1959 and 1968. Charles Hermann (Princeton University) and Stephen Salmore (Douglass College) together received $2,200 for collecting data on the foreign acts of 14 large nations between 1959 and 1968. East, Salmore and Hermann are using the same coding format and the same data source (Deadline Data). Together they will have a compatible data set of foreign policy acts for the nations covered. All of these scientists are generating their data for the ICFP conference. The data will, however, be made available to others through the International Relations Archive (see attached documents "Seed Grants for International Relations Research" and "Coding Conventions and Documentation Requirements for Data Sets").

Richard Brody (Stanford University) received VIC support of $3,000 to gather data on the causal import of major foreign policy and domestic issues. The study analyzes the interrelation between (1) public attitudes toward and domestic events related to foreign policy issues between 1966 and 1968, and (2) changes in foreign policy during the period.

Michael Sullivan (University of Arizona) has been granted $3,255 to obtain data on the role of perception by foreign policy-makers during international conflict. This project focuses on the escalation of conflict in a limited war as the dependent variable and the perceived scope of the conflict as the proposed independent variable. The project utilizes two different theoretical orientations to explain levels of escalation. In the first, is is assumed that decision-makers' perceptions and statements about a conflict are related to their action; as these perceptions change, their behavior will change. More specifically, as decision-makers' perceptions of the conflict become broader in scope, their "commitment" changes, and their action should change. The second orientation argues that decision-makers communicate with and attempt to influence their antagonist by their day-to-day statements. In this case, influence attempts using a broadened perception of the scope of the conflict are more likely to be associated with escalatory actions than other types of influence attempts. Data on the "scope" of the conflict will be derived from a content analysis of decision-makers' statements. The perceived "scope" of the conflict is subdivided into three components: (1) the "symbolic" scope, (2) the "geographic" scope, and (3) the "personal" scope. For (1) the frequency of thirty-eight symbolic "tip-off" words is counted. For (2), references to countries, capitals and regions of the world are tabulated. For (3), references by the decision-maker to himself through the use of personal pronouns is coded. This information, along with the name of the decision-maker, the type of document (press conference, formal speech, TV address, or remarks), and the length of the document is card-punched.

Terrence Hopmann (University of Minnesota) has received $3,000 to gather data on international arms control negotiations. The project objective is to determine what factors in the negotiation process are most conducive to producing outcomes based on agreement rather than disagreement. A variety of factors will be looked at in terms of their impact on negotiations outcomes. These include the nature of the interactions among the participants in their relations outside the negotiations,

the compatibility of participants' goals and the relation between the symmetry of participants' attitudes and the reciprocity of their behavior. Data collection techniques include content analysis of a sample of verbatim texts of the negotiations in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference (ENDC) between 1962 and 1968; event data analysis of general relations among the three primary parties (the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union) during the period; coding of all major actions in the verbatim texts of ENDC; interviews with ENDC participants during the period; and a simulation of some of the essential negotiation processes in order to measure under controlled conditions some of the variables from the analysis.

William Coplin (Syracuse University) has VIC support of $750 to gather data, develop some indexes and construct a computer-based data set covering dyadic disputes involving the World Court, the League of Nations and the United Nations. More specifically, funds are provided for the following: (1) To develop data and indexes on the use of international law and organizations by states. (2) To generate data on a number of dyadic variables such as military and economic distance as well as construct composite variables out of the existing data. (3) To rationalize coding of the behavior of international organizations with the coding employed by Ernst Haas for his data bank on disputes before the UN.

Allen Whiting (The University of Michigan) has been granted $1,000 to generate data for his study of the use of force by the Chinese People's Republic (CPR). He is examining the circumstances under which the CPR used regular military forces outside its borders during the period 1949-1969. He compares the Korean War (1950-1953), the Taiwan Strait Crisis (1962), and the Sino-Indian War (1962) as reactive situations. Whiting hypothesizes that a relationship between internal crisis and perceived external threat may trigger military action by the CPR through essentially defensive motives. In contrast, he examines the Taiwan Strait Crises of 1954-1955 and 1958, and the Sino-Indian incident of 1965 as situations in which the CPR used force for offensive purposes. Whiting hypothesizes that CPR leaders' awareness of severe internal economic or political crisis is projected on external elites who are perceived as hostile to China. Under these circumstances, CPR leaders become highly sensitive to indicators of hostile intent and, correctly or not, react to them with a show of force designed to deter the perceived enemy from exploiting China's internal crisis. If this show of force is not correctly perceived by the "enemy," misperceptions on both sides may escalate the confrontation. Data is generated from a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of the official Peking journal, People's Daily. In particular, Whiting codes elite depiction of perceived threats posed by the United States and Nationalist China, by Soviet "revisionists," and by Indian "imperialists."

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POLITICAL EVENTS PROJECT, 1948-1965

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

IVO K. FEIERABEND
ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND
BETTY A. NESVOLD

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

FIRST ICPR EDITION
FIRST PRINTING, 1970

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

STUDY DESCRIPTION

THE CROSS NATIONAL DATA BANK OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY
EVENTS IS THE OUTCOME OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE PROBLEM OF IN-
TERNAL CONFLICT IN NATIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS. IT CONTAINS
6754 DIFFERENT EVENTS RECORDED FOR 84 COUNTRIES OVER THE
PERIOD 1948-1965. THE COUNTRIES MET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
AVAILABILITY OF DATA, AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATEHOOD
PRIOR TO 1955. AS EVIDENCED BY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH
OTHER COUNTRIES. POLITICAL STABILITY-INSTABILITY IS DEFINED
AS THE AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED BY INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS
IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM AGAINST THE COMPLEX OF OFFICEHOLDERS
AND INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM, OR, CON-
VERSELY, IT IS THE AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED BY THESE
OFFICEHOLDERS AGAINST OTHER INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS WITHIN THE
SOCIETY. RIOTS, MASS ARRESTS, STRIKES, FALLS OF CABINETS,
COUPS D'ETAT, REVOLTS, ETC., WERE CONSIDERED OBSERVABLE EVENTS
CORRESPONDING TO THIS THEORETICAL NOTION OF INSTABILITY.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS
A BODY OF FACTS RELATING TO POLITICAL STABILITY-INSTABILITY
EVENTS MAKING POSSIBLE FURTHER ANALYSIS IN THIS AREA OF
STUDIES.

THE EVENTS HAVE BEEN SEPARATELY RECORDED ACCORDING TO
THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: DATE; LOCATION; NATURE OF TENSION;
NUMBER KILLED; NUMBER INJURED; NUMBER ARRESTED; AMOUNT OF
PROPERTY DAMAGE; OUTCOME; AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION. IN
ADDITION TO THESE CATEGORIES, TWO OTHER VARIABLES OFFER
SCALAR ANALYSIS. THE FEIERABEND, FEIERABEND, AND NESVOLD
SCALE ESTIMATES DIFFERENT INTENSITY LEVELS OF AGGRESSIVE
BEHAVIOR IN INSTABILITY EVENTS. IN ASSIGNING SCALE VALUES
TO EVENTS, NOT ONLY THE NATURE OF THE EVENT IS TAKEN INTO
CONSIDERATION BUT ALSO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING,
THE AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE, THE DURATION OF THE EVENT AND SOME
ESTIMATE OF ITS REPERCUSSIONS IN THE SOCIETY. THE GUTTMAN
SCALE IS A SUBSET OF EVENTS THAT WERE SUBJECTED TO A
SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS. ONLY THOSE EVENTS DENOTING HIGHLY AG-
GRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WERE SELECTED, AND THE UNDERLYING DIMEN-
SION WAS HYPOTHESIZED TO BE THE INTENSITY OF AGGRESSIVE
ACTIONS.

THE DATA BANK HAS YIELDED TO DATE A NUMBER OF PUBLI-
CATIONS. THESE PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE:

IVO K. FEIERABEND, "EXPLORING POLITICAL STABILITY:
A NOTE ON THE COMPARATIVE METHOD," THE WESTERN POLITICAL
QUARTERLY, SEPTEMBER, 1962.

IVO K. FEIERABEND, ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND AND BETTY
A. NESVOLD, "CORRELATES OF POLITICAL STABILITY," A PAPER
PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE 1963 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK,
SEPTEMBER 4-7.

BETTY A. NESVOLD, "MODERNITY, SOCIAL FRUSTRATION, AND THE
STABILITY OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY,"
MASTER'S THESIS, SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE, JUNE, 1964.

FRANCIS W. MCCLE, "POLITICAL STABILITY AND INSTABILITY
WITHIN NATIONS: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY," MASTER'S THESIS,
SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE, AUGUST, 1964.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

THIS STUDY WAS PROCESSED ACCORDING TO ICPR PROCESSINC
PROCEDURES BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE. THE
FOLLOWING SPECIFIC DATA MANIPULATIONS WERE PERFORMED. THE
ORIGINAL COUNTRY CODE IN THIS STUDY WAS RECODED TO THE LIST
OF VALUES PUBLISHED BY B.M. RUSSETT, C.J. SINGER, AND
M. SMALL IN "NATIONAL POLITICAL UNITS IN THE TWENTIETH
CENTURY: A STANDARDIZED LIST." THE AMERICAN POLITICAL
SCIENCE REVIEW, LXII (SEPTEMBER 1968), NO. 3, PP. 935-950.
REFERENCE NUMBERS 3-12 WERE ORIGINALLY CODED IN TWO DIF-
FERENT COLUMNS, ONE COLUMN GIVING ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND THE
OTHER STATING RELATIVE VALUES ASSIGNED BY THE INVESTIGATORS.
IN PROCESSING THE DATA, THE ICPR STAFF HAS COMBINED THE TWO
SEPARATE COLUMNS INTO A SINGLE TWO-DIGIT CODE THAT ACCOUNTS
FOR BOTH ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE MEASURES. ILLEGAL(WILD) CODES
(I.E. CODES NOT PRESENT IN THE INVESTIGATORS' LIST OF
LEGIMATE CODES) WERE CORRECTED UPON CONSULTATION WITH THE
RESEARCHERS. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CONFORM TO STANDARD
ICPR CODING CONVENTIONS.

CERTAIN FEATURES OF THIS CODEBOOK DESERVE ATTENTION.
EACH VARIABLE IS HEADED BY A "VARIABLE NAME" WHICH, IN MOST
CASES, CONTAINS SEVERAL ABBREVIATED WORDS. IF NECESSARY,
THESE ABBREVIATIONS CAN BE TRANSLATED BY REFERRING TO THE
UNABBREVIATED VARIABLE NAMES WHICH APPEAR IN THE TABLE OF
CONTENTS BELOW. AN "X" APPEARING BEFORE A VARIABLE IN-
DICATES THAT THE CODING OF THIS QUESTION IS CONTINGENT
UPON THE CODING OF PREVIOUS QUESTIONS. EACH VARIABLE IS
ALSO GIVEN A "VARIABLE NUMBER" AND A "REFERENCE NUMBER"
WHICH IN THIS CODEBOOK ARE IDENTICAL. THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN THE TWO IS NOT MATERIAL EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF
FUTURE CUSTOM CODEBOOKS. CERTAIN CODES ARE LABELED
MISSING DATA CODES ("MD="). THIS INFORMATION IS USED
BY SOME ISR ANALYSIS PROGRAMS. THIS IS THE ONLY MEANING
OR USE OF THIS SPECIFICATION; IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE
USER SHOULD ACT OF CANNOT USE THESE CODES IN A SUBSTANTIVE
ROLE IF HE SO DESIRES. "GE," USED IN THE SPECIFICATION OF
MISSING DATA CODES, MEANS "GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO."
PLEASE NOTE THAT, IN ANY CASE, FOR MANY USERS THE ONLY
CRUCIAL INFORMATION IN THE VARIABLE HEADER IS THE DECK
AND COLUMN NUMBER, WHICH ARE FOUND ON THE THIRD LINE
ON THE RIGHT.

THIS EDITION OF THE STUDY WAS PROCESSED BY ROBERT
H. ALLESTONE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VAR.
NO.   VARIABLE NAME

1   ICPR STUDY NUMBER
2   COUNTRY CODE
3   YEAR OF THE EVENT CODE
4   MONTH OF THE EVENT CODE
5   DAY OF THE EVENT CODE
6   TYPE OF EVENT CODE
7   PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE CODE
8   LOCATION CODE
9   DURATION CODE
10   NUMBER INVOLVED
11   NUMBER KILLED
12   NUMBER INJURED
13   NUMBER ARRESTED
14   AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
15   NATURE OF TENSION
16   OUTCOME CODE
17   FFIERABEND, FFIERABEND, AND NESVOLD SCALE
18   SIGNIFICANT PERSONS
19   SOURCE MATERIALS
20   GUTTMAN SCALE SCORES

POLITICAL EVENTS PROJECT, 1948-1965

VAR C001   REF C001
NAME-STUDY NUMBER (75171)   NC MISSING DATA CODES   DATA SET ID-'75171'
    LOC   1 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 1-4

ICPR STUDY NUMBER (75171)
....

VAR C002   REF C002
NAME-COUNTRY CODE   NC MISSING DATA CODES   DATA SET ID-'75171'
    LOC   5 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 5-7

COUNTRY CODE
....

THE INVESTIGATORS' ORIGINAL COUNTRY CODE WAS RECODED TO
RUSSETT, SINGER AND SMALL'S UPDATED STANDARD CODE FOR
COUNTRIES.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

171	002.	UNITED STATES
74	020.	CANADA
105	040.	CUBA
56	041.	HAITI
86	042.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
61	070.	MEXICO
102	090.	GUATEMALA
51	091.	HONDURAS
40	092.	EL SALVADOR
38	093.	NICARAGUA
28	094.	COSTA RICA
50	095.	PANAMA
123	100.	COLOMBIA
161	101.	VENEZUELA
62	130.	ECUADOR
95	135.	PERU
121	140.	BRAZIL
138	145.	BOLIVIA
62	150.	PARAGUAY
58	155.	CHILE
207	160.	ARGENTINA
61	165.	URUGUAY

EUROPE

79	200.	UNITED KINGDOM
27	205.	IRELAND

(CONTINUED)
....

	210.	NETHERLANDS
28	211.	BELGIUM
102	212.	LUXEMBOURG
19	175.	FRANCE
39	225.	SWITZERLAND
151	230.	SPAIN
101	235.	PORTUGAL
60	255.	WEST GERMANY
71	265.	EAST GERMANY
66	290.	POLAND
51	304.	AUSTRIA
66	310.	HUNGARY
59	315.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
177	325.	ITALY
33	339.	ALBANIA
50	345.	YUGOSLAVIA
143	350.	GREECE
50	352.	CYPRUS
41	355.	BULGARIA
46	360.	ROMANIA
101	365.	U.S.S.R.
57	375.	FINLAND
25	380.	SWEDEN
31	385.	NORWAY
29	390.	DENMARK
25	395.	ICELAND

AFRICA

19	450.	LIBERIA
54	452.	GHANA
15	530.	ETHIOPIA
154	560.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

MIDDLE EAST

104	600.	MOROCCO
66	616.	TUNISIA
47	620.	LIBYA
51	625.	SUDAN
118	630.	IRAN
105	640.	TURKEY
130	645.	IRAQ
62	651.	EGYPT
191	652.	SYRIA
103	660.	LEBANON
51	663.	JORDAN
52	666.	ISRAEL

(CONTINLED)
....

15   67C. SALDI ARABIA

    ASIA

    1C   7CO. AFGHANISTAN
    4C   710. CHINA (MAINLAND)
    35   713. CHINA (TAIWAN)
    C   732. SCLTH KCREA
    8C   740. JAPAN
    147   750. TACIA
    135   770. PAKISTAN
    10:   775. RLRMA
    C1   780. CEYLON
    77   8CO. THAILAND
    51   811. CAMBODIA
    63   812. LAOS
    54   820. MALAYA
    48   840. PHILIPPINES
    164   850. INDONESIA

    CCFANIA

    73   8CO. ALSTRALIA
    1C   920. NEW ZEALAND

VAR CC03   RFF 00C3   CATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-YEAR OF FVENT   NO MISSING DATA CODES
    LOC   8 WICTH 2   OK 1 CCL 8- 9

YEAR CF THE EVENT CODE
....

IN THIS VARIABLE CNLY THE LAST TWO CIGITS OF EACH YEAR HAVE
BEEN CODED.

    229   4E. 1948
    2C2   49. 1949
    177   5C. 1950
    2C6   51. 1951
    188   52. 1952
    186   53. 1953
    220   54. 1954
    238   55. 1955
    323   56. 1956
    47C   57. 1957

(CONTINUED)
....

```
438   58.   1958
351   59.   1959
454   60.   1960
584   61.   1961
637   62.   1962
772   63.   1963
515   64.   1964
632   65.   1965
```

VAR 0004   DATA SET ID=°7517°
NAME-MONTH OF EVENT   REF 0CC4
                                MD=GE 95
    LOC 10 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 10-11

MONTH OF THE EVENT CODE
....

A "95" IN THIS VARIABLE FOLLOWED BY A NUMBER IN REF. NO. 5
INDICATES THAT THE EXACT MONTH AND DAY OF THE EVENT WAS NOT
KNOWN, BUT ITS SEQUENCE WITHIN THE YEAR WAS ASCERTAINED AND
INDICATED IN REF. NO. 5. IF THE MONTH IS SPECIFIED BUT NO
DAY IS GIVEN, THE EVENT IS RECORDED WITH THE MONTH IN THIS
VARIABLE, AND "00" IN REF. NO. 5.

```
543   01.   JANUARY
471   02.   FEBRUARY
578   03.   MARCH
533   04.   APRIL
572   05.   MAY
534   06.   JUNE
556   07.   JULY
459   08.   AUGUST
486   09.   SEPTEMBER
543   10.   OCTOBER
547   11.   NOVEMBER
457   12.   DECEMBER

445   99.   <NA>
```

VAR 0005   DATA SET ID=°7517°
NAME-DAY OF EVENT   REF 0CC5
                                MD=00
    LOC 12 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 12-13

DAY OF THE EVENT CODE
....

(CONTINUED)
....

C1. FIRST OF MONTH OR FIRST EVENT OF YEAR IF MONTH UNKNOWN

..

31. 31ST OF MONTH OR LAST EVENT OF YEAR IF MONTH UNKNOWN

CC. <NA>

VAR 0006   REF 0006   DATA SET ID-02517
NAME -TYPE OF EVENT   MD PISSING DATA CODES
LOC 14 WIDTH 2   CK 1 COL 14-15

TYPE OF EVENT CODE
....

   INSTABILITY EVENTS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES
   AT ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE, NONRECUNDANT, AND POTENTIALLY
   APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTRIES.

   C1. ELECTIONS (THIS CATEGORY ENCOMPASSES ALL NATIONAL
        POPULAR ELECTIONS. LOCAL AND BY-ELECTIONS ARE NOT
        CODED. EVEN IF HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE
        COUNTRY. AN EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTION AS DEFINED HERE
        IS THE NATIONAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES CA
        NOVEMBER 4, 1952 WHEN GENERAL EISENHOWER WAS ELECTED
        PRESIDENT.)

   C2. DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATURE (THIS CATEGORY ENCOM-
        PASSES ALL SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE ENTIRE LEGISLA-
        TURE IS DISMISSED, WHETHER BY FAILURE OF A VOTE OF
        CONFIDENCE, BY OTHER MEANS SANCTIONED BY THE SYSTEM,
        OR ELSE BY AN ILLEGITIMATE ACT. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS
        TYPE OF EVENT TOOK PLACE ON DECEMBER 23, 1958 IN THE
        NETHERLANDS WHEN PREMIER PEEL DISSOLVED THE CHAMBER
        OF STATES GENERAL AND ARRANGED FOR NEW ELECTIONS.)

   G3. RESIGNATIONS OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS
        (ANY RESIGNATION OF A SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL FROM
        PUBLIC OFFICE WHICH OCCURS FOR POLITICAL REASONS IS
        INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. RESIGNATIONS FOR PRIVATE
        REASONS, SUCH AS HEALTH, OR FROM A NONGOVERNMENTAL
        OFFICE ARE EXCLUDED. THE RESIGNATION OF AN ENTIRE
        CABINET IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION, AS ARE ANY
        FORCED RESIGNATIONS.)
        THE CATEGORY OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS IS
        GENERALLY LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF CABINETS OR OTHER
        SETS OF TOP OFFICEHOLDERS; LEADERS AND PROMINENT

(CONTINUED)
....

MEMBERS CF LEGISLATURES, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND
OTHER IMPORTANT POLITICAL GROUPS; AND TOP MILITARY
LEADERS. OFFICEHOLDERS ARE NOT COUNTED UNLESS THEY HOLD SPECIAL
GOVERNMENTS ARE NOT COUNTED UNLESS THEY HOLD SPECIAL
PROMINENCE. THIS DEFINITION OF POLITICAL SIGNIFI-
CANCE IS ALSO APPLIED IN EVENTS C4 AND C8, BELCW.
THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT QUADRCS OF BRAZIL CN
AUGUST 25, 1961 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.

C4. DISMISSAL CF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS. (ALL
DISMISSALS OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS
FROM PUBLIC OFFICE EXCEPT DISSOLUTIONS CF LEGISLA-
TURES AND FALLS OF CABINETS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS
CATEGORY. FORCED RESIGNATIONS OR THE IMPEACHMENT OF
OFFICIALS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS DEFINITION. (FCR A
DEFINITION CF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS, SEE
EVENT C3 ABOVE). THE IMPEACHMENT CF THE FOREIGN
MINISTER AND THE MINISTER CF JUSTICE IN CHILE CN
OCTCBER 28, 1957 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT, AS IS
THE JAN. 13, 1958 DISMISSAL OF DEPUTY PREMIER SERFS-
TA IN CZECHCSLCVAKIA.)

C5. FALL OF CABINET (WHEN THE ENTIRE CABINET RESIGNS CR
IS DISMISSED IT IS CONSIDERED A FALL OF THE CABINET.
THIS EVENT USUALLY IS PREFACED BY A CRISIS SITUA-
TION. IT MAY EITHER BE THE CONSEQUENCE CF A VCTE CF
NO-CONFIDENCE, SOME OTHER ACT PROVIDED FCR BY THE
SYSTEM, CR IT MAY BE THE RESULT OF A DICTATORIAL
ACT. THE RESIGNATION OR DISMISSAL CF LESS THAN THE
ENTIRE CABINET IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION.
THE CABINET RESIGNATION IN SWEDEN CN APRIL 25, 1958
WHICH RESULTED FROM AN INABILITY TC REACH AGREEMENT
ON THE EXPANSION CF THE PENSION SYSTEM IS AN ILLUS-
TRATION CF THE FALL CF A CABINET.)

C6. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE CF LAWS (SIGNIFICANT CHANGES CF
THE CONSTITUTION, AND IMPORTANT GENERAL LAWS ARE IN-
CLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. CHANGES AIMED AT SPECIFIC
GROUPS, SUCH AS THE CUTLAWING CF A PARTICULAR
POLITICAL PARTY, ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY.
THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION CF THE CONSTITUTION AND/CR
LAWS IS LIKEWISE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. THE
NEW PERONISTA CONSTITUTION CF MARCH 16, 1949,
WHICH PERMITTED THE RE-ELECTION CF THE PRESIDENT AND
EXCLUDED THE RIGHT TC STRIKE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IS
AN EXAMPLE CF THIS EVENT.)

C7. PLEBISCITE (A PLEBISCITE IS A SPECIAL VCTE CF
DECREE BY THE PEOPLE ON SCME SOCIAL MEASURE WHICH
HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TC THEM. IT IS DISTINGUISHED
FROM THE MORE INSTITUTIONALIZED CATEGCRY OF
ELECTIONS. THE 1950 BELGIAN PLEBISCITE IN WHICH
57.7 PERCENT CF THE PEOPLE VOTED FCR AND 42.3 PER-
CENT AGAINST THE RETURN CF KING LEOPCLD IS AN

(CONTINUED)
....

08.   ILLUSTRATION CF THIS CATEGORY.)

420   APPOINTMENT CF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSCNS. (ALL
        SELECTICNS CF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS TO
        PUBLIC OFFICE ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY EXCEPT
        THOSE SELECTICNS MADE BY POPULAR ELECTICNS CR WHICH
        RESULT FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT OR
        THE RESHUFFLE CF AN EXISTING GOVERNMENT. (SEE A
        DEFINITION CF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS. SEE
        EVENT 02, ABOVE.) THE APPOINTMENT OF HAROLD
        MACMILLAN AS PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND ON JAN. 9,
        1957 IS AN EXAMPLE CF THE APPOINTMENT CF A POLITI-
        CALLY SIGNIFICANT FIGURE.)

09.   ORGANIZATION CF NEW GOVERNMENT (THIS CATEGORY IS

390   DEFINED AS THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ENTIRELY NEW
        CABINET CR SET CF TOP OFFICE HCLDERS. THE POPULAR
        ELECTION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT, THE RESHUFFLE CF A
        GOVERNMENT, OR THE APPOINTMENT OF LESS THAN AN EN-
        TIRELY NEW CABINET CR SET CF TOP OFFICE HCLDERS IS
        EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION. THIS EVENT USUALLY
        FOLLOWS A CRISIS SITUATION. THE FORMATION OF A NEW
        GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE BY CHARLES DE GAULLE ON JUNE 1,
        1958 IS AN ILLUSTRATION CF THIS EVENT.)

10.   RESHUFFLE CF GOVERNMENT (THIS EVENT IS DEFINED AS

185   THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET CR
        SET OF TOP OFFICE HCLDERS. IT MAY INCLUDE THE
        ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF ONE OR TWO OF THE MEM-
        BERS. THIS CATEGORY DOES NOT ENCOMPASS THE RESULTS
        OF A POPULAR ELECTION OR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW
        GOVERNMENT. THE APRIL AND NOVEMBER 1956 SHAKEUPS OF
        THE GOVERNMENTAL ELITE IN POLAND ARE ILLUSTRATIONS
        OF THIS EVENT.)

11.   SEVERE TROUBLE WITHIN A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-

127   TION (THERE ARE NUMEROUS MANIFESTATIONS OF TROUBLE
        WITHIN A SIGNIFICANT NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP.
        EXAMPLES WOULD INCLUDE EXPULSION OR EXCOMMUNICATION
        CF INDIVIDUALS FROM CHURCHES OR TRADE UNIONS, SEVERE
        DIFFERENCES OF OPINION WITHIN THE GROUP, OR EVEN THE
        SPLITTING OR DISBANDING CF THE GROUP ITSELF. AN
        EXAMPLE CF SEVERE TROUBLE WITHIN A NON-GOVERNMENTAL
        ORGANIZATION TOCK PLACE IN AUSTRALIA IN 1957 WHEN
        THE LABOR PARTY WAS SO SPLIT THAT IT EXPELLED THE
        STATE PREMIER CF QUEENSLAND FROM ITS MEMBERSHIP.)

12.   ORGANIZATION CF OPPOSITION PARTY (WHEN AN OPPOSI-

78   TION POLITICAL PARTY IS ORGANIZED CR WHEN A FRIENDLY
        ALLIED PARTY BECOMES AN OPPOSITION PARTY IT IS
        INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. THE ORGANIZATION CF BOTH
        THE "PEASANT LEAGUES" AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN
        NORTHEAST BRAZIL BY JULIAO IN 1961 IS AN EXAMPLE OF
        THIS TYPE OF EVENT.)

13.   GOVERNMENTAL ACTION AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS (THIS

506

(CONTINUED)
....

CATEGORY INCLUDES ACTIONS DIRECTED AGAINST SPECIFIC
GROUPS IN SOCIETY. IT INCLUDES THE NATIONALIZATION
OF INDUSTRY, LAND, OR RESOURCES, THE OUTLAWING OF
POLITICAL PARTIES, AND HOSTILE PROPAGANDA OR LEGIS-
LATION DIRECTED AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS. GROUPS
COMMONLY SERVING AS TARGETS IN THIS EVENT ARE ETHNIC
OR RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, STUDENT GROUPS, NEWSPAPERS,
POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC. NATIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN-
OWNED ENTERPRISES IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY.
IF CONFISCATION INCLUDES BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
PROPERTIES, IT IS CODED AS A DOMESTIC EVENT. BOTH
THE TAKEOVER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BY THE ALBANIAN
GOVERNMENT IN 1951 AND THE OUTLAWING OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY IN BOLIVIA IN 1950 ARE EXAMPLES OF
GOVERNMENTAL ACTION AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS.)

543.   14.   STRIKES (STRIKES ARE DEFINED AS THE COLLECTIVE
CESSATION OF WORK ON THE PART OF LABOR OR OTHER
EMPLOYEES OR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS. STRIKES OF ALL
MAGNITUDES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY: STUDENT
STRIKES ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE AUGUST 3-6, 1957
RAILROAD STRIKES IN MEXICO IN WHICH OVER 100,000
WORKERS PARTICIPATED, ARE AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)

787   15.   DEMONSTRATIONS (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES AN ORGANIZED
OR UNORGANIZED PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PROTEST. DEMCN-
STRATIONS ARE MOST OFTEN MANIFESTED IN PUBLIC
GATHERINGS, BUT OCCASIONALLY IN PETITIONS OR LETTERS
TO THE EDITOR. A RIOT IS A VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS
IN WHICH INJURIES, DEATHS, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE OCCUR.
ARRESTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED VIOLENT. STRIKES ARE
EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION, ALTHOUGH STRIKERS
OFTEN DEMONSTRATE AFTER LEAVING THE JOB. BOYCOTTS
ARE ALSO EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY, AS ARE VIOLENT
EVENTS SUCH AS TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, REVOLTS, OF
GUERRILLA WARFARE. ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS ARE
EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY SINCE THEY ARE CONSID-
ERED AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT. THE 1960 JAPANESE
STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE AN EXAMPLE OF THIS
CATEGORY.)

51   16.   BOYCOTTS (BOYCOTTS ARE DEFINED AS THE DENIAL OF
BUSINESS OR OTHER INTERCHANGING BY ONE GROUP OR
ORGANIZATION FROM ANOTHER TO BRING ABOUT COMPLIANCE
WITH DEMANDS. WALKOUTS OF SHORT DURATION FROM
MEETINGS OR LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS ARE CODED AS
DEMONSTRATIONS RATHER THAN AS BOYCOTTS. THE 1960
NEGRO BOYCOTT OF DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES IN
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, IN PROTEST OF SEGREGATED LUNCH
COUNTERS, IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)

729   17.   ARRESTS (ARRESTS ARE DEFINED AS THE GOVERNMENTAL
SEIZURE OR DETAINMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL FOR POLITICAL
REASONS. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES IMPRISONMENT OR

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

JAILING. IT IS LIMITED TO POLITICALLY MOTIVATED
ARRESTS AND EXCLUDES ARRESTS FOR NON-POLITICAL REA-
SONS. IT ALSO EXCLUDES ARRESTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS
FOR ACTS OF ESPIONAGE OR SUBVERSION. ARRESTS OF
NATIONALS, HOWEVER, ARE CODED EVEN THOUGH THE CHANGE
IS SPYING FOR A FOREIGN REGIME.
THE JANUARY 30, 1962 PAKISTANIAN ARREST OF FORMER
PRIME MINISTER SUHRAWARDY IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE
ARREST OF AN INDIVIDUAL FOR POLITICAL REASONS.)

17   18.   SUICIDES (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ONLY POLITICALLY
MOTIVATED SUICIDE. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT OCCUR-
RED IN KOREA CA APRIL 27, 1960. AFTER THE FALL OF
SYNGMAN RHEE'S GOVERNMENT, THE FORMER SPEAKER OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT LEE KI
PUONG, HIS WIFE, AND TWO SONS WERE FOUND SHOT IN
THEIR HOUSE. THE RESULT OF A SUICIDE PACT.

213   19.   MARTIAL LAW (THIS CATEGORY ENCOMPASSES THE SUSPEN-
SION OF THE CONSTITUTION OR SOME OF ITS PORTIONS AND
ITS REPLACEMENT BY MILITARY RULE. THE GUARANTEES OF
INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP RIGHTS ARE DISCARDED AND ARBI-
TRARY DECREES ARE SUPREME. THE ACTION MUST BE
POLITICALLY MOTIVATED AND NOT IN RESPONSE TO A
NATURAL DISASTER. THIS EVENT IS BROADLY INTERPRETED
TO INCLUDE A STATE OF SIEGE, IMPOSITION OF A CURFEW,
A BAN ON DEMONSTRATIONS, TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF
CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES, MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS TO
DEAL WITH DISORDERS. MARTIAL LAW OCCURED DURING MAY
OF 1959 IN NICARAGUA WHEN PRESIDENT LUIS SOMOZA
DUEYLE SUSPENDED THE GUARANTEES OF FUNDAMENTAL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND IMPOSED LIMITED MARTIAL LAW
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.)

0   20.   NOT USED AT THIS TIME (THIS CATEGORY ORIGINALLY
CONTAINED THE EVENT EXTREMIST PARTY GAINS CONTROL OF
GOVERNMENT. IT WAS OMITTED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF
OVERLAP WITH SEVERAL OTHER CATEGORIES.)

127   21.   EXECUTIONS (ALL POLITICALLY MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF
INDIVIDUALS BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE INCLUDED IN THIS
CATEGORY. EXECUTIONS GENERALLY FOLLOW TRIALS OF
SOME SORT. EXECUTIONS FOR NON-POLITICAL REASONS ARE
EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. THE EXECUTION OF
BERIA IN RUSSIA CA DECEMBER 23, 1953 IS AN EXAMPLE
OF THIS EVENT.)

130   22.   ASSASSINATIONS (ASSASSINATION IS DEFINED AS THE
POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF
POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIGURES BY A GROUP OR INDI-
VIDUAL NOT ACTING UNDER GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY.
EXECUTIONS ARE EXCEPTED FROM THIS DEFINITION AS ARE
MURDERS OR ATTEMPTED MURDERS FOR NON-POLITICAL REA-
SONS. SIMILARLY, TERRORISM AND COMBAT CASUALTIES
ARE EXCLUDED. UNSUCCESSFUL ASSASSINATION PLOTS ARE

(CONTINUED)
....

CODED IF THERE IS EVIDENCE TC SUPPCRT THE ACCUSA-
TICN. BCTH THE KILLING CF GHANDI IN INDIA IN 1948
AND CF TRUJILLC IN THE DCMINICAN REPUPLIC IN 1961
ARE EXAMPLES CF ASSASSINATICNS.)

114   23.   TERRCRISM (TERRCRIS+ CCNSISTS C+ CRGANIZEC VICLENT
ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF SMALL GRCUPS CF CITIZENS
AIMED AT HARASSMENT CR INTIMIDATICN OF THE GCVERN-
MENT CR GRCUPS IN SCCIETY. AS HERE CEFINEC, THE
ATTACKS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST PERSONS CR AGAINST BCTH
PERSONS AND PRCPERTY AND ARE SPORADIC. THIS FCRM CF
ACTIVITY USUALLY PRESENTS NC THREAT CF CVERTHRCWING
THE GOVERNMENT. AN EXAMPLE CF TERRCRISM AS HERE DE-
FINED TCCK PLACE CN APRIL 4, 1961 INSICE THE PARIS
STCCK EXCHANGE WHEN A BCME EXPLCCEC INJURING FCUR-
TEEN PERSCNS.)

55.   24.   SABCTAGE (SABCTAGE IS ALSC CRGANIZEC, VICLENT AND
SPCRADIC ACTIVITY CN THE PART OF SMALL GRCUPS CF
CITIZENS AIMED AT HARASSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT CR
CTHER GRCUPS. IN CCNTRAST TC TERRCRISM, HCWEVER,
THE ATTACKS ARE CIRECTED AGAINST PROPERTY RATHER
THAN AGAINST PERSCNS. THIS FCRM CF ACTIVITY USUALLY
PRESENTS NC THREAT CF CVERTHRCWING THE GOVERNMENT.
SABCTAGE TCCK PLACE IN LEBANCN IN NOVEMBER 1957 CUR-
ING THE CCMMUNIST AND DRUSE WAVES CF ACTIVITY.
NUMERCUS CASES CF ARSON CCCURED ANC GREAT PRCPERTY
DAMAGE RESULTED.)

93   25.   GUERRILLA WARFARE   (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ARMEC
ACTIVITY BY MCBILE AND SCATTERED FCRCES AIMEC AT THE
ULTIMATE OVERTHRCW CF THE GCVERNMENT. GUERRILLA
WARFARE USUALLY TAKES THE FCRM CF ATTACKS CN VIL-
LAGES AND OUTPCSTS AND IS CHARACTERIZEC BY THE IR-
REGULAR TACTICS EMPLCYED. THIS FCRM CF ACTIVITY
USUALLY REPRESENTS A THREAT TO THE EXISTING GCVERN-
MENT.   GUERRILLA WARFARE ACTIVITY WAS CARRIEC CUT IN
THE LATE 1950'S IN CUBA AS CASTRO LEC THE REBELS TC
PCWER.)

34   26.   CIVIL WAR (THIS CATEGORY INVOLVES AN ALL-CUT WAR
BETWEEN TWO CR MCRE CRGANIZED MAJOR SEGMENTS CF THE
POPULATICN. EACH SEGMENT HAS ITS CWN GCVERNMENT AND
THE ENTIRE NATICN BECOMES IMPLICATED. THE ARMEC
CONFLICT TAKES PLACE CN A LARGE SCALE. IT IS CCN-
TINUOUS AND USUALLY INVCLVES PITCHED BATTLES. IT IS
POSSIBLE FCR A GUERRILLA WAR OR REVCLT TC ESCALATE
INTC A CIVIL WAR AS THE SCCPE, FREQUENCY AND GRAVITY
OF THE VIDLENT ACTIVITIES INCREASE. AS HERE CEFINED
A CIVIL WAR TCCK PLACE IN MAINLANC CHINA IN THE LATE
1940'S.)

129   27.   COLP D'ETAT (A CCUF D'ETAT IS CEFINEC AS AN ILLEGAL
OR FCRCEFUL ATTEMPT TC CHANGE THE TCP GOVERNMENTAL
OFFICE HCLDERS, WHETHER SUCCESSFUL CR NCT. THIS

(CONTINUED)
....

ACTIVITY IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE LIMITED NUMBER OF
PERSONS INVOLVED, USUALLY THE IN-GROUP ELITE AND THE
CHALLENGING OUT-GROUP ELITE, AND BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL
LOCATION IN WHICH IT OCCURS, USUALLY THE CAPITAL
CITY. ALLEGED AND UNSUCCESSFUL PLOTS TO OVERTHROW A
REGIME ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THIS CATEGORY BUT ARE
DISTINGUISHED BY LOWER ASSIGNED SCALE VALUES (FIELD
15). A COUP D'ETAT TOOK PLACE IN IRAN IN 1953 WHEN
GENERAL ZAHEDI OUSTED PREMIER MOSSADEGH AND SET UP A
NEW GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF AT ITS HEAD.)

121   24.   REVOLT (A REVOLT IS AN ARMED ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF
A GROUP TO FORM A GOVERNMENT. THE GRAVITY OF THE
EVENT IS LESS THAN THAT OF CIVIL WAR, INVOLVING LESS
OF THE POPULATION AND A SMALLER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.
IT IS UNLIKE A COUP D'ETAT IN THAT MORE THAN OPPOS-
ING ELITES ARE INVOLVED. THIS CATEGORY CAN MOST
EASILY BE COMPARED TO THAT OF GUERRILLA WARFARE,
WITH THE MAIN DIFFERENCE IN THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY.
GUERRILLA WARFARE INVOLVES SCATTERED OR IRREGULAR
FORCES AND SPORADIC ATTACKS, WHILE A REVOLT INVOLVES
LESS MOBILE, MORE FORMALLY ORGANIZED FORCES, USING
PRIMARILY CONVENTIONAL TACTICS. THE MOST COMMON
FORM OF REVOLT IS ONE OCCURING IN THE PROVINCES WITH-
LIMITED THREAT OF OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT. AS
HERE DEFINED, A REVOLT TOOK PLACE IN THE PROVINCES OF
BOLIVIA IN 1949 WHEN THE M.N.R. LED AN UPRISING
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.)

144   29.   EXILE (POLITICALLY MOTIVATED, VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUN-
TARY EXIT FROM THE COUNTRY IS AN EXILE. FLIGHTS AND
ESCAPES OF POLITICAL REFUGEES ARE INCLUDED WITHIN
THIS CATEGORY. BATISTA'S ESCAPE FROM CUBA TO THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON JAN. 1, 1959 IS AN EXAMPLE OF
THIS EVENT.)

VAR 0027   REF 0007   DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-XPRESENCE OF VIOLENCE   MD=GE 9
LOC 16 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 16

PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE CODE
....

THIS VARIABLE IS USED TO DESIGNATE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE
OF VIOLENCE. VIOLENCE IS IDENTIFIED AS PHYSICAL INJURY
TO PERSONS OR THE DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL OBJECTS. IT MOST
OFTEN MANIFESTS ITSELF AS INJURY, KILLING, OR PROPERTY
DAMAGE. ARRESTS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION OF
VIOLENCE.

(CONTINUED)
....

474   C. NC VICLENCE REPCRTEC
1C4S   1. VIOLENCE REPCRTED

5212   S. <INAP.>

VAR CODE   REF CCCE   DATA SET ID-'7517'
BODY-XLOCATION CF EVENT   MD=GE 7
LOC 17 WICTH 1   CK 1 CCL 17

LOCATION CODE
....

THIS VARIABLE RECORDS THE LCCATION CF THE EVENT AND IS
APPLIED PRIMARILY TO THE FELLCWING EVENTS: STRIKES,
DEMCNSTRATICNS, RCVCCTS, ARRESTS, MARTIAL LAW, ASSAS-
SINATIONS, TERRCRISM, SARCTAGE, GLERRILLA WARFARE, CCUPS
D'ETAT, AND REVCLTS.

1C9   C. NC DATA
656   1. CAPITAL CITY
465   2. UPRAN ALT NCT CAPITAL CITY
460   3. RLRAL (PRCVINCES CR STATES)
435   4. WHCLE CCUNTRY CR MAJCR SEGMENT
34   5. CLTSIDE CCUNTRY

4552   7. <INAP.>

VAR CCOS   REF CCCE   DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-XCURATION OF EVENT   MD=GE 98
LOC 18 WICTH 2   DK 1 CCL 18-19

CLRATION CCCE
....

THIS VARIABLE DESCRIBES THE LENGTH CF TIME CURING WHICH THE
EVENT TOOK PLACE. DURATICA IS APPLIED PRIMARILY TC THE
FCLLCWING EVENTS: STRIKES, CEMONSTRATICNS, REVCCTTS, MARTIAL
LAW, TERRCRISM, SARCTAGE, GUERRILLA WARFARE, CIVIL WAR, CCUPS
C'ETAT, REVCLTS, AND FCHILES. IN SCME CASES THE RELATIVE
CLRATION OF AN EVFNT CCUID CALY BE BASED CN AN INTUITIVE
RATING OF THE PARTICULAR EVEAT (CCCES 41, 71, ANC 98). THIS
VARIABLE WAS CRIGINALLY CCCEC IN THC SEPARATE CAE CCLUPA
VARIABLES WITH ARSOLUTE DURATICN IN CAF CCLUMN ANC RELATIVE

(CONTINUED)
....

DURATION IN THE OTHER.

```
 14      CC.   ZERO
 224     1C.   0 TO 1/2 DAY
 267     2C.   1/2 DAY + TC 1 DAY
 1       3C.   1 DAY + TO 2 DAYS
 113     4C.   2 DAYS + TC 1 WEEK
 323     41.   SHORT (A WEEK CR LESS FCR ALL EVENTS EXCEPT CIVIL
               WARS AND EXILES, FCR WHICH SIX MONTHS CR LESS IS
               USED AS THE GAUGE)
 5       5C.   1 WEEK + TC 2 WEEKS
 77      6C.   2 WEEKS + TC 1 MONTH
 67      7C.   1 MONTH + TC 6 MONTHS
 1       71.   LONG (OVER A WEEK FCR ALL EVENTS EXCEPT CIVIL WARS
               AND EXILES, FCR WHICH THE BREAKING POINT IS 6
               MONTHS)
 57      8C.   6 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR
 162     9C.   1 YEAR PLUS
 129     9P.   NOT ENOUGH DATA FCR RATING
 4976    9S.   <INAP.>
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THERE ARE CONVENTIONS WHICH UTILIZE THE DURATION CATEGORY TO
DISTINGUISH BETWEEN TYPES OF EVENTS, AS WELL AS TO EXPRESS
THE LENGTH OF AN EVENT. THESE CONVENTIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING:
STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS: PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS ARE
CODED 1C, "0" TO 1/2 DAY", UNLESS OTHER MORE SPECIFIC DATA
ARE GIVEN. VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CODED 20, "1/2 TC 1
DAY", UNLESS THE DATA INDICATE OTHERWISE.
TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE: DURATION IS CODED 10., "0 TC 1/2
DAY", UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE DATA.
GUERRILLA WARFARE, REVOLT, CIVIL WAR: A SINGLE BATTLE CR
CLASH IN A CONTINUING CONFLICT WITH A DURATION CF "0 TC
1/2 DAY" IS CODED 1C TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE REPORTING
OF THE LONG-TERM CONFLICT. IF A GUERRILLA WAR, REVOLT CR
CIVIL WAR CONTINUES FCR SEVERAL YEARS, THE EVENT IS CODED
FROM THE FIRST DAY OF EACH YEAR OF CONTINUED CONFLICT, WITH
A DURATION CF "ONE YEAR."

VAR 0010   REF 0010   DATA SET ID-"7517"
NAME-XNUMBER INVOLVED   MD-GE 9R
    LOC 70 WIDTH 2   CK 1 COL 20-21

NUMBER INVOLVED
....

THE NUMBER CF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE EVENT IS RECORD-

(CONTINUED)
....

EC HERE. NUMBER INVOLVED IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO RES-
IGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, APPOINTMENTS, STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS,
BOYCOTTS, ARRESTS, ASSASSINATIONS, EXECUTIONS, COUPS D'ETAT,
REVOLTS AND EXILES. IN CODING TERRORISM AND ASSASSINATION,
THE NUMBER INVOLVED REFERS TO THE TARGET OF THE ACTION, NOT
THE INSTIGATORS. IN CODING ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS AND SUICIDES,
THE SAME NUMBER IS INDICATED IN THIS VARIABLE, AND IN EITHER
VARIABLE 11, NUMBER KILLED, OR VARIABLE 12, NUMBER ARRESTED.
IN SOME CASES, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN AN EVENT
COULD ONLY BE BASED ON AN INTUITIVE RATING OF THE EVENT. FOR
POLITICS RATINGS, CODES 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 31 (FEW), 71
(MASS), AND 99 (NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING) WERE USED. THIS
VARIABLE WAS ORIGINALLY CODED IN THE SEPARATE VARIABLES WITH
ABSOLUTE NUMBER INVOLVED IN ONE COLUMN AND RELATIVE NUMBER
INVOLVED IN ANOTHER.

18	CC.	ZERO
1144	IC.	1
14	11.	INDIVIDUAL
424	2C.	2-10
261	3C.	11-50
550	31.	FEW (BETWEEN 2-50 PERSONS ON RESIGNATIONS, DISMIS-
SALS, APPOINTMENTS, ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, AND EXILES.
BETWEEN 2-10,000 PERSONS ON STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS,
BOYCOTTS, COUPS D'ETAT, AND REVOLTS)
55	4C.	51-100
124	5C.	101-500
57	6C.	501-1,000
176	7C.	1,001-10,000
946	71.	MASS (OVER 50 PERSONS ON RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS,
APPOINTMENTS, ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, AND EXILES. OVER
10,000 PERSONS ON STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS,
COUPS D'ETAT, AND REVOLTS)
166	8C.	10,001-100,000
71	9C.	OVER 100,000
158	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
256C	99.	<INAP.>

VAR 0011   REF 0011   DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-XNUMBER KILLED   MD=GE 98
    LOC 22 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 22-23

NUMBER KILLED
....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED IN EACH OF THE EVENTS IS RECORDED

POLITICAL EVENTS PROJECT, 1948-1965

(CONTINUED)
....

IN THIS FIELD. IN SOME CASES, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED
COULD ONLY BE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF AN INTUITIVE RATING.
FOR INTUITIVE RATINGS, 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 31 (FEW, 2-50 PER-
SONS), 71 (MASS, OVER 50 PERSONS), AND 90 (NOT ENOUGH DATA
FOR RATING) WERE USED. IN THE CASE OF AN EVENT SUCH AS A
STRIKE OR DEMONSTRATION. IF THE EVENT IS CODED AS PEACEFUL,
MDGM IS RECORDED, INDICATING THAT NO ONE WAS KILLED. IF THE
EVENT IS CODED AS VIOLENT BUT NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS
GIVEN IN THE DATA REGARDING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED,
MGPM IS CODED, INDICATING THAT THERE IS "NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR
RATING." VARIABLE 11 WAS ORIGINALLY CODED IN TWO SEPARATE
VARIABLES WITH ABSOLUTE NUMBER KILLED IN ONE COLUMN AND REL-
ATIVE NUMBER KILLED IN ANOTHER.

451	00.	ZERO
156	10.	1
1	11.	(INDIVIDUAL)
145	20.	2-10
66	30.	11-50
41	31.	FEW (2-50 PERSONS)
21	40.	51-100
25	50.	101-500
5	60.	501-1,000
16	70.	1,001-10,000
22	71.	MASS (OVER 50 PERSONS)
4	80.	10,001-100,000
1	90	OVER 100,000

| 144 | 90. | NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING |
| 5562 | 99. | <INAP.> |

NUMBER INJURED
....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INJURED IN THE EVENT IS RECORDED HERE.
IF AN EVENT SUCH AS A STRIKE OR DEMONSTRATION IS CODED AS
PEACEFUL, MDGM IS CODED INDICATING THAT NO ONE WAS INJURED.
IF THE EVENT IS CODED AS VIOLENT, BUT NO SPECIFIC INFOR-
MATION IS GIVEN IN THE DATA REGARDING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
INJURED, MGPM IS CODED, INDICATING THAT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH
DATA FOR RATING. VARIABLE 12 WAS ORIGINALLY CODED IN TWO
SEPARATE VARIABLES WITH ABSOLUTE NUMBER INJURED IN ONE COLUMN
AND RELATIVE NUMBER INJURED IN ANOTHER.

(CONTINUED)
....

```
223    CC.  ZERO
 ?1    IC.  1
  C    11.  (INDIVIDUAL)
 41    2C.  2-10
 4 6   3C.  11-50
 20    4C.  51-100
 36    41.  FEW (2-100 PERSONS)
 34    5C.  101-500
 16    6C.  501-1,000
  ?    7C.  1,001-10,000
 50    72.  MASS (OVER 100 PERSONS)
  2    EC.  10,001-100,000
  ?    9C.  OVER 100,000
 ?'4   9F.  NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
5854.  99.  (INAP.)
```

VAR C013   REF C013   DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-XNUMBER ARRESTED   MD=GE 98
  LOC 26 WIDTH 2   CK 1 CCL 26-27

     NUMBER ARRESTED
     ....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED IN EACH EVENT IS RECORDED HERE.
IN SOME CASES THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED COULD ONLY BE
BASED ON AN INTUITIVE RATING OF THE EVENT. FOR INTUITIVE
RATINGS, CODES 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 41 (FEW, 2-100 PERSONS),
71 (MASS, OVER 100 PERSONS), AND 98 (NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR
RATING) WERE USED. VARIABLE 13 HAS ORIGINALLY CODED IN TWO
SEPARATE VARIABLES WITH ABSOLUTE NUMBER ARRESTED IN ONE COL-
UMN AND RELATIVE NUMBER ARRESTED IN ANOTHER.

```
 96    CC.  ZERO
167    IC.  1
  5    11.  (INDIVIDUAL)
16C    2C.  2-10
148    3C.  11-25
 66    4C.  26-50
13?    41.  FEW (2-100 PERSONS)
 8C    5C.  51-100
 54    6C.  101-1,000
 53    7C.  1,001-10,000
 88    71.  MASS (OVER 100 PERSONS)
 10    8C.  10,001-100,000
  5    9C.  OVER 100,000
466    98.  NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
```

(CONTINUED)
....

5184   55.   <INAP.>

VAR 0014
NAME PROPERTY DAMAGE   REF CC14   DATA SET ID-"7517"
                    MD=GE 9
   LOC 28 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 28

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
....

THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE OCCURRING IN EACH OF THE EVENTS
IS RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE.

550   0.   ZERO
26   1.   LITTLE ($30,000 OR LESS)
115   2.   MUCH (OVER $30,000)
6063   5.   <INAP.>

VAR 0015
NATURE OF TENSION   REF CC15   DATA SET ID-"7517"
                  MD=GE 9
   LOC 29 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 29

NATURE OF TENSION
....

THE NATURE OF THE TENSION OR CONFLICT UNDERLYING THE EVENT IS
RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE. THE CATEGORIES "ETHNIC" OR "RELI-
GIOUS" ARE APPLIED TO ALL EVENTS INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS.
THE CATEGORIES "EDUCATIONAL" AND "ECONOMIC" ARE USED MORE
SPARINGLY, IN FAVOR OF THE CATEGORY "POLITICAL." FOR EXAM-
PLE, IF THE ISSUES UNDERLYING A STRIKE ARE PARTLY ECONOMIC
AND PARTLY POLITICAL, THE NATURE OF THE TENSION IS CODED AS
POLITICAL. SIMILARLY, A CODING OF EDUCATIONAL IS LIMITED TO
EVENTS EXPRESSLY RELATING TO CONFLICTS OVER EDUCATIONAL
ISSUES. STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE MOST FREQUENTLY CODED AS
POLITICAL, INDICATING CONFLICT OVER POLITICAL, NOT EDUCATION-
AL ISSUES.

5882   1.   POLITICAL (INCLUDES ANYTHING NOT COVERED BY OTHER
                CATEGORIES)
73   2.   RELIGIOUS
480   3.   ECONOMIC
285   4.   ETHNIC
23   5.   EDUCATIONAL
7   9.   <INAP.>

VAR CO16
NAME-X*OUTCOME CODE   REF CC16   DATA SET ID-'7517'
    LOC 30 WIDTH 1   MD=CE 5
                              CK 1 CCL 30

    OUTCOME CODE
    ....

    FCR SOME EVENTS THE OUTCOME IS AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION AND
    IS RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE. EVENTS FCR WHICH THE OUTCOME
    IS RECORDED ARE PRIMARILY THE FOLLOWING: SUICIDES, ASSASSIN-
    ATIONS, COUPS D'ETAT, CIVIL WAR, RESIGNATIONS, GUERRILLA WARS,
    AND REVOLTS. OUTCOME IS NOT CODED FCR A SINGLE BATTLE CR
    CLASH WITHIN A GUERRILLA WAR, REVOLT, OR CIVIL WAR, ALTHOUGH
    THE CASTING CONFLICT IS CODED AS EITHER SUCCESSFUL, UNSUC-
    CESSFUL, OR INDETERMINATE FCR EACH YEAR IN WHICH IT TAKES
    PLACE. SUCCESS IS ASCRIBED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE REBEL
    FORCES. WHEN THE CONFLICT IS CODEC "INCETERMINATE," IT IN-
    DICATES THAT THE REBELS POSE A THREAT TO THE EXISTING REGIME,
    BUT THE FINAL OUTCOME IS STILL IN CCUBT.

    38   C.   NO DATA CR INDETERMINATE
    414   1.   SUCCESSFUL
    268   2.   UNSUCCESSFUL
    6034   9.   <INAP.>

VAR CO17
NAME-F.F. AND N SCALE   REF CC17   DATA SET ID-'7517'
    LOC 31 WIDTH 1   NO MISSING DATA CODES
                              CK 1 CCL 31

    FEIERABEND, FEIERABEND, AND NESVOLD SCALE
    ....

    THIS IS A CONSENSUAL SCALE THAT ESTIMATES DIFFERENT INTENSITY
    LEVELS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN INSTABILITY EVENTS. EACH
    SPECIFIC EVENT IN THE DATA BANK RECEIVES CNE OF THE SEVEN
    SCALE VALUES. ZERO SCALE VALUE CONNOTES AN ABSENCE OF INSTA-
    BILITY WHILE SCALE POINT 6 INDICATES EXTREME INSTABILITY.
    VALUES 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ARE THE INTERMEDIATE INTENSITIES PE-
    TWEEN THE TWO EXTREME VALUES. IN ASSIGING SCALE VALUES TO
    EVENTS, NOT ONLY THE NATURE OF THE EVENT IS TAKEN INTO CON-
    SIDERATION BUT ALSO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING, THE
    AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE, THE DURATION OF THE EVENT AND SOME ESTI-
    MATE OF ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE SOCIETY. THE DEGREE OF
    CONSENSUAL VALIDATION FOR THIS SCALE AND A DESCRIPTION CF ITS
    USE IN PROFILING NATIONS MAY BE FOUND IN I.K. AND R.L.
    FEIERABEND, "AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS WITHIN POLITIES, 1948-1962:
    A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY," JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, X,

(CONTINUED)
....

SEPTEMBER 1966. ALSO IN PETTY A. NESVCLD, MCCERNITY, SOCIAL
FRUSTRATION, AND STABILITY CF POLITICAL SYSTEMS, M.A. THESIS,
SAN CIECO STATE COLLEGE, 1966.

520　　**C.**　　POINT C
POINT C ON THE SCALE MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS EXTREME
POLITICAL STABILITY. NC DISTURPANCE IS OBSERVABLE
IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM. IF CHANGE OCCURS IN THE
ARRANGEMENTS CF THE SYSTEM, IT IS CARRIED CUT IN AN
ORDERLY, ROUTINE-LIKE FASHICN, ACCORDING TO RULES
INSTITUTICNALLY PRESCRIBED. ITEM TYPICAL CF POINT
C: ELECTIONS (INSTITUTICNALLY PRESCRIBED)

7482　　**1.**　　POINT 1
POINT 1 ON THE SCALE STILL CONNOTES STABILITY.
NEVERTHELESS, THE POLITICAL SYSTEM LABORS UNDER MILD
STRAIN. CHANGES IN THE ARRANGEMENTS CF THE SYSTEM
ARE STILL CARRIED OUT IN AN ORDERLY FASHION, AND FOR
THE MOST PART WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE RULES INSTI-
TUTIONALLY PRESCRIBED, BUT IN A WAY THAT MAY BE
CHARACTERIZED AS LESS THAN ROUTINE. AN AURA CF MILD
CRISIS IS IN THE AIR. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 1:
DISSOLUTION CF LEGISLATURE (INSTITUTICNALLY
SANCTICNED)

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE CF CONSTITUTION BY AMEACMENT
RESIGNATICN OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)
(FCR OTHER THAN PERSCNAL REASCNS)

FALL CF CABINET (IN RESPONSE TO NONCONFIDENCE
MOTICN)

DISMISSAL CF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)
(FGR OTHER THAN PERSCNAL REASCNS)

STRIKE(S), PEACEFUL, LIMITED, SHORT (PROTEST
ACTICN AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT)

DEMONSTRATICNS(S), PROTEST MOVEMENTS AGAINST
THE GOVERNMENT (PEACEFUL, LIMITED IN
SCOPE)

PLEBESCITE

2106　　**2.**　　POINT 2
POINT 2 ON THE SCALE CONNOTES THE PRESENCE CF SOME
DISTURBANCE. THE STRAINS WITHIN THE SYSTEM AFFECT-
ING THE GOVERNMENT (OR COMMONLY ITS OPPOSITICN) ARE
ASSUMING A GREATER MAGNITUDE THAN UNDER POINT 1.
PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY POLITICAL PROCESSES ARE ADVER-
SELY AFFECTED. IMPRESSICNISTICALLY, CNE CCULC SAY
THAT IF POINTS C AND 1 DENOTE STABILITY, POINT 2
MARKS MILD INSTABILITY, CR THREATS TO STABILITY.
ITEMS TYPICAL CF POINT 2:
DEMONSTRATICNS, PROTEST MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT (PEACEFUL, WIDESPREAD)

ARREST(S) CF MEMBER(S) CF SIGNIFICANT GROUP(S)
ARREST(S) CF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)

(CONTINUED)
....

LEGISLATION DIRECTED AGAINST SIGNIFICANT
GRCLP(S) IN THE SOCIETY
CCNFISCATION CF PROPERTY (AS A MEASURE AGAINST
SIGNIFICANT GRCLP(S) IN SOCIETY)
SIGNIFICANT GRCLP(S) CUTLAWEC
STRIKE(S), SCME VIOLENCE, AND/CR WICESPREAD,
AND/CR LONG IN DURATION (PROTEST ACTION
AGAINST GOVERNMENT)
SUICIDE CF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S) (FCR
CTHER THAN PERSONAL REASONS)
GENERAL STRIKE (DEMCNSTRATING SUPPORT FOR THE
GOVERNMENT, PROTEST ACTION AGAINST SIGNI-
FICANT GRCLP(S) IN SOCIETY)
GENERAL STRIKE (PROTEST ACTION AGAINST
GOVERNMENT)
MARTIAL LAW
EXTREMIST PARTY GAINS CONTROL CF GOVERNMENT
EXILES
ORGANIZATION CF OPPOSITION PARTY
BOYCOTTS

843   POINT 3
POINT 3 CN THE SCALE IS THE MID-POINT CF THE STA-
BILITY-INSTABILITY CONTINUUM. CISTURBANCE IS INTEN-
SIFIED AS COMPARED TC THAT FOUND IN THE ITEMS UNDER
POINT 2. ITEMS TYPICAL CF POINT 3:
EXECUTION(S) CF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL
FIGURE(S)
ASSASSINATION CF SIGNIFICANT GROUP LEADER(S)
RICT(S) (LIMITED)
PLOT TC CVERTHROW GOVERNMENT (NC VISIBLE CIS-
TURBANCE, FEW ARRESTS, TRIALS, EXILES)

564   POINT 4 CN THE SCALE. DISTURBANCE REACH A MAGNITUDE
IN WHICH THE OVERTHROW CF GCVERNMENT MAY BE EXPECT-
ED. INSTABILITY IS CLEARLY PRESENT. ITEMS TYPICAL
CF POINT 4:
UPRISING, GUERRILLA TYPE, SABOTAGE, TERRORISM
RICT(S), WIDESPREAD
MASS ARRESTS
COUP D'ETAT (NC VISIBLE DISTURBANCES, FEW
ARRESTS, TRIALS, PERHAPS A FEW
EXECUTIONS)
PLOT TC CVERTHROW GOVERNMENT (WITH SOME
DISTURBANCES, AND SCME ARRESTS, AND SOME
DEMCNSTRATIONS, SOME RICTS)
ASSASSINATION (CR ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION) CF
CHIEF CF STATE
EXECUTION(S) CF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)

193   POINT 5
POINT 5 CN THE SCALE CCNNOTES EVEN MCRE INTENSE ANC
WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES THAN POINT 4. ITEMS TYPICAL

(CONTINUED)
....

CF PCINT 5:
CCUP D'ETAT (SCME DISTURBANCES, SCME ARRESTS,
SCME DEMCNSTRATICNS, SCME RICTS AND
VICLENCE)
PLOT TO CVERTHRCW GOVERNMENT (WITH SERICUS
DISTURBANCES, MASS ARRESTS, MASS RICTS,
VIOLENCE, DEMCNSTRATIONS)

41   6. POINT 6
POINT 6 CN THE SCALE CONNOTES EXTREME INSTABILITY
AND THE FOLLCWING ITEMS REST QUALIFY THE SITUATICN.
ITEMS TYPICAL CF PCINT 6:
MASS EXECUTICNS
CCUP D'ETAT (SERIOUS DISTURBANCES, MASS
ARRESTS, MASS RICTS, MUCH VIOLENCE, MASS
DEMONSTRATIONS, LARGE STRATA CF POPULATION
INVOLVED, "THE AIR CF REVCLUTION")
CIVIL WAR

VAR 0018   REF CC18   CATA SET ID-"7517"
NAME-XSIGNIFICANT PERSCN?   MC=GE 9
LOC 32 WICTH 1   CK 1 CCL 32

SIGNIFICANT PERSCNS
....

THE STATUS CF THE PERSCNS INVOLVED IN EVENTS IS CCDED IN THIS
VARIABLE. PERSCNS IN RCLES CF LEADERSHIP ARE DESIGNATED
AS SIGNIFICANT. ALL CTHER PERSCNS ARE CONSIDERED INSIG-
NIFICANT. EXAMPLES CF SIGNIFICANT PERSCNS ARE: CABINET
MEMBERS, IMPCRTANT ARMY CFFICERS, UNICN LEADERS, BISHCPS,
EDITORS, AND CTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. IN THE CASE
OF ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, ASSASSINATICNS, TERRORISM AND EXILES.
THE CATEGORY "SIGNIFICANT PERSCNS" REFERS ONLY TC THE TARGET
CF THE ACTICN. IN STRIKES AND DEMCNSTRATIONS, IF SIGNIFICANT
AS WELL AS INSIGNIFICANT PERSCNS TAKE PART, THE SIGNIFICANT
PERSON CATEGORY IS CCDED. THE JULY 1953 ARREST CF BERIA IN
RUSSIA IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE ARREST CF A SIGNIFICANT PERSCN.
WHILE THE ARREST CF THIRTY-EIGHT UNSPECIFIED PERSCNS IN
FRANCE DURING THE MAY 1952 ANTI-RIDGEWAY RIOTS IS AN EXAMPLE
OF THE ARREST OF INSIGNIFICANT PERSCNS.

239   0. SIGNIFICANT PERSCN
461   1. INSIGNIFICANT PERSCN
6054   9. <INAP.>

VAR CO1S   REF CO1S   CATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-SOURCE CODE   MD=GE S
     LOC 33 WICTH 1   DK 1 COL 33

          SOURCE MATERIALS
          ....

          THIS VARIABLE INDICATES THE SCURCE CF THE CATA.

          C. CEADLINE DATA CN WORLD AFFAIRS
     2545 1. CEADLINE DATA CN WORLD AFFAIRS SUPPLEMENTED BY ACCI-
     162~ TIONAL INFORMATICN FROM THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA YEAR-
               WORKS.
     ?F~j C. N.A.

VAR CO2C   REF CO2C   CATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-STABILITY-INSTABILITY?   PO=GE S
     LOC 34 WIDTH 1   CK 1 COL 34

          GUTTMAN SCALE SCORES
          ....

          A SUBJECT CF EVENTS WAS SUBJECTED TC A SCALCGRAM ANALYSIS.
          ONLY THOSE EVENTS DEACTING HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS WERE
          SELECTED, AND THE UNDERLYING DIMENTICN WAS HYPOTHESIZED TC BE
          THE INTENSITY OF AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS. (COEFFICIENT CF RE-
          PRODUCTBILITY = .S6.) FCR A DESCRIPTION OF THIS ANALYSIS,
          SEE BETTY A. NESVCLC, "SCALCGRAM ANALYSIS CF POLITICAL
          VIOLENCE," COMPARATIVE PCLITICAL STUDIES, VCL. 2, NO. 2,
          1565, 172-194.

          THE FOUR PCINTS CF THE SCALE CONNOTE INCREASING INTENSITY OF
          AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS. (NOTE: SINCE THIS EXERCISE UTILIZEC A
          SUBSET OF THE DATA RANK, NOT ALL EVENTS ARE SCORED IN THIS
          COLUMN.)

     1.   POINT 1
          POINT 1 CN THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS TUR-
          MOIL. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 1: RIOTS
          AND DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
          POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ARRESTS, GOVERNMENT ACTION
          AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS, SABOTAGE
     2.   POINT 2
          POINT 2 CN THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS RE-
          VOLT. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 2:
          MARTIAL LAW, COUP D'ETAT, REVOLT
     ?.   POINT 3

(CONTINUED)
....

POINT 3 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS GUER-
RILLA WAR. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 3:
GUERRILLA WARFARE, POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ASSASSINA-
TIONS

4. POINT 4

POINT 4 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS CIVIL
WAR. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 4:
POLITICALLY MOTIVATED EXECUTIONS, CIVIL WAR
<INAP.>

5.

THE CORRELATES OF WAR:
MEMBER-WAR DATA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

J. DAVID SINGER

MELVIN SMALL

VAR 0001   REF 0001   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-STUDY NUMBER (7526)   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   1 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 1- 4

            Study Number (7526)
            ....

VAR 0002   REF 0002   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-WAR CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   5 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 5- 7

            War Code
            ....

            Ninety-three International wars which occurred in the period
            1816-1965 are assigned sequential, numeric codes. Inter-
            state wars appear first; followed by imperial and colonial
            wars (mixed).

Code	War Name (Alternate War Name)	Year
001.	Franco-Spanish	1823
002.	Navarino Bay	1827
003.	Russo-Turkish	1828
004.	Mexican-American	1846
005.	Austro-Sardinian (Italian Independence)	1848
006.	First Schleswig-Holstein (Dano-Prussian)	1848
007.	Roman Republic	1849
008.	La Plata	1851
009.	Crimean	1853
010.	Anglo-Persian	1856
011.	Italian Unification	1859
012.	Spanish-Moroccan	1859
013.	Italo-Roman	1860
014.	Italo-Sicilian	1860
015.	Franco-Mexican	1862
016.	Ecuadorian-Colombian	1863
017.	Second Schleswig-Holstein	1864
018.	Spanish-Chilean	1865
019.	Seven Weeks (Austro-Prussian)	1866
020.	Franco-Prussian	1870
021.	Russo-Turkish	1877
022.	Pacific	1879
023.	Sino-French	1884
024.	Central American	1885
025.	Sino-Japanese	1894
026.	Greco-Turkish	1897
027.	Spanish-American	1898

(CONTINUED)
....

028. Russo-Japanese   1904
029. Central American   1906
030. Central American   1907
031. Spanish-Moroccan   1909
032. Italo-Turkish (Tripolitanian)   1911
033. First Balkan   1912
034. Second Balkan   1913
035. World War I   1914
036. Hungarian-Allies   1919
037. Greco-Turkish   1919
038. Manchurian   1931
039. Chaco   1932
040. Italo-Ethiopian   1935
041. Sino-Japanese   1937
042. Russo-Japanese   1939
043. World War II   1939
044. Russo-Finnish (Winter War)   1939
045. Palestine   1948
046. Korean   1950
047. Russo-Hungarian   1956
048. Sinai   1956
049. Sino-Indian   1962
050. Second Kashmir   1965
051. British-Maharattan   1817
052. Greek   1821
053. Anglo-Burmese   1823
054. Javanese   1825
055. Russo-Persian   1826
056. First Polish   1831
057. First Syrian (Mehmet Ali's War)   1831
058. Texan   1835
059. First British-Afghan   1838
060. Second Syrian   1839
061. Peruvian-Bolivian   1841
062. First British-Sikh   1845
063. Hungarian   1848
064. Second British-Sikh   1848
065. First Turco-Montenegran   1852
066. Sepoy   1857
067. Second Turco-Montenegran   1858
068. Second Polish   1863
069. La Plata (Lopez)   1864
070. Ten Years (Cuban)   1868
071. Dutch-Achinese   1873
072. Balkan   1875
073. Bosnian   1878
074. Second British-Afghan   1878
075. British-Zulu   1879
076. Franco-Indochinese   1882
077. Mahdist   1882

(CONTINUED)
....

078.	Serbo-Bulgarian	1885
079.	Franco-Madagascan	1894
080.	Cuban	1895
081.	Italo-Ethiopian	1895
082.	First Philippine	1896
083.	Second Philippine	1899
084.	Boer	1899
085.	Russian Nationalities	1917
086.	Riffian	1921
087.	Druze	1925
088.	Indonesian	1945
089.	Indo-Chinese	1945
090.	Madagascan	1947
091.	First Kashmir	1947
092.	Algerian	1954
093.	Tibetan	1956

VAR 0003   REF 0003   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   8 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 8-10

Participant Nation Code
....

002.	United States
020.	Canada
040.	Cuba
041.	Haiti
042.	Dominican Republic
051.	Jamaica
052.	Trinidad-Tobago
070.	Mexico
090.	Guatemala
091.	Honduras
092.	El Salvador
093.	Nicaragua
094.	Costa Rica
095.	Panama
100.	Colombia
101.	Venezuela
130.	Ecuador
135.	Peru
140.	Brazil
145.	Bolivia
150.	Paraguay
155.	Chile
160.	Argentina

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

(CONTINUED)

. . . .

420.	Gambia
432.	Mali
433.	Senegal
434.	Dahomey
435.	Mauritania
436.	Niger
437.	Ivory Coast
438.	Guinea
439.	Upper Volta
450.	Liberia
451.	Sierra Leone
452.	Ghana
461.	Togo
471.	Cameroon
475.	Nigeria
481.	Gabon
482.	Central African Republic
483.	Chad
484.	Congo (Brazzaville)
490.	Congo (Kinshasa)
500.	Uganda
501.	Kenya
510.	Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar)
511.	Zanzibar
516.	Burundi
517.	Rwanda
520.	Somalia
530.	Ethiopia
551.	Zambia
553.	Malawi
560.	South Africa
580.	Malagasy (Madagascar)
600.	Morocco
615.	Algeria
616.	Tunisia
620.	Libya
625.	Sudan
630.	Iran (Persia)
640.	Turkey
645.	Iraq
651.	U. A. R. (Egypt)
652.	Syria
660.	Lebanon
663.	Jordan
666.	Israel
670.	Saudi Arabia
678.	Yemen
690.	Kuwait
700.	Afghanistan
710.	China (People's Republic, China to 1949)

(CONTINUED)

. . . .

712. Mongolia (Outer)
713. Taiwan (Republic of China 1949 on)
730. Korea
731. North Korea
732. South Korea
740. Japan
750. India
770. Pakistan
775. Burma
780. Ceylon
781. Maldive Islands
790. Nepal
800. Thailand (Siam)
811. Cambodia
812. Laos
816. North Vietnam
817. South Vietnam
820. Malaysia (Malaya)
830. Singapore
840. Philippines
850. Indonesia
900. Australia
920. New Zealand

VAR 0004   REF 0004   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-BEGINNING DATE - YEAR   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   11 WIDTH   4   DK   1 COL 11-14

            Year of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
            the year of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
            war.
. . . .

VAR 0005   REF 0005   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-BEGINNING DATE - MONTH   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   15 WIDTH   2   DK   1 COL 15-16

            Month of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
            the month of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
            war.
. . . .

VAR 0006   REF 0006   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-BEGINNING DATE - DAY   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   17 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 17-18

        Day of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
        the day of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
        war.
        ••

        The date of the formal declaration of war is used only if it
        is followed immediately by sustained military combat. If
        hostilities precede the formal declaration and continue in a
        sustained fashion up to and beyond that latter date, the
        first day of combat is used. Even in the absence of a dec-
        laration, the sustained continuation of military incidents
        or battle producing the requisite number (1000) of battle
        deaths is treated as a war, with the first day of combat used
        as the beginning date.

VAR 0007   REF 0007   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-ENDING DATE - YEAR   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   19 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 19-22

        Year of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the year
        of the first cessation of hostilities in an interrupted war.
        ••

VAR 0008   REF 0008   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-ENDING DATE - MONTH   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   23 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 23-24

        Month of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the
        month of the first cessation of hostilities in an interrupted
        war.
        ••

VAR 0009   REF 0009   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-ENDING DATE - DAY   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   25 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 25-26

        Day of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the day of
        the first cessation of hostilities in an interrupted war.
        ••

(CONTINUED)
• • • • • • • • • •

3. Colonial War
Armed conflict In which only one side includes one or
more Independent system members; and In which the
dominant adversary not only falls to qualify as a
system member, but Is also an ethnically different
people formerly under the suzerainty of the system
member It Is fighting.

VAR 0013   REF 0013   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-YEAR   MD=GE 9999
        LOC   35 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 35-38

        Year of the second beginning date of an Interrupted war.
        •

            9999. Inappropriate

VAR 0014   REF 0014   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-MONTH   MD=GE 99
        LOC   39 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 39-40

        Month of the second beginning date of an Interrupted war.
        •

            99. Inappropriate

VAR 0015   REF 0015   DATA SET ID-'7526'
   NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-DAY   MD=GE 99
        LOC   41 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 41-42

        Day of the second beginning date of an Interrupted war.
        •

            99. Inappropriate

VAR 0016   REF 0016   DATA SET ID-'7526'
     NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-YEAR   MD=GE 9999
         LOC   43 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 43-46

              Year of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
    ••

              9999.   Inappropriate

VAR 0017   REF 0017   DATA SET ID-'7526'
     NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-MONTH   MD=GE 99
       LOC   47 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 47-48

              Month of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
    ••

              99.   Inappropriate

VAR 0018   REF 0018   DATA SET ID-'7526'
     NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-DAY   MD=GE 99
         LOC   49 WIDTH 2   DK 1 COL 49-50

              Day of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
    ••

              99.   Inappropriate

VAR 0019   REF 0019   DATA SET ID-'7526'
     NAME-ARMED FORCES SIZE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
       LOC   51 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 51-54

              Sum of the armed forces of the participant nation immediately
              prior to the onset of war.
    ••

              The unit of measure is thousands (add three zeros to the
              right of the numbers shown in the data).

VAR 0020   REF 0020   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-POPULATION SIZE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   55 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 55-58

            Gross pre-war population of the participant nation.
            ....

            The unit of measure is hundred-thousands (add five zeros to
            the right of the numbers shown in the data).

VAR 0021   REF 0021   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-NATION MONTHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   59 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 59-62

            Number of months during which the nation participated in the
            war.
            ....

            In calculating war duration measures: from one to nine days
            did not count unless the war endured less than nine days;
            from ten to twenty days counted as one half month; and from
            twenty to thirty days counted as a full nation month. Inter-
            rupted wars (by truce, etc. of less than one month) are con-
            sidered as continous. The numbers shown in the data contain
            one implicit decimal place.

VAR 0022   REF 0022   DATA SET ID-'7526'
    NAME-ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   63 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 63

            Alliance Membership Code
            ....

            If a nation has changed sides during the course of a war,
            each instance of participation is shown as a separate case in
            the data. This occurred in World War II (War Code=043) in
            the cases of: Bulgaria (Nation Code=355), Italy (Nation Code
            =325) and Rumania (Nation Code=360).

                1. Member of the victorious alliance
                2. Member of the vanquished alliance
                3. Member of one side in a tied war
                4. Member of other side in a tied war

C

THE CORRELATES OF WAR:
WAR NAME AND AGGREGATE WAR DATA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

J. DAVID SINGER

MELVIN SMALL

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

VAR 0001   REF 0001   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-STUDY NUMBER (7525)   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   1 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 1- 4

            Study Number (7525)
            . . . .

VAR 0002   REF 0002   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-WAR CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   5 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 5- 7

            War Code
            . . . .

            Ninety-three international wars which occurred in the period
            1816-1965 are assigned sequential, numeric codes. Inter-
            state wars appear first; followed by imperial and colonial
            wars (mixed).

            Code   War Name (Alternate War Name)   Year

            001.   Franco-Spanish   1823
            002.   Navarino Bay   1827
            003.   Russo-Turkish   1828
            004.   Mexican-American   1846
            005.   Austro-Sardinian (Italian Independence) 1848
            006.   First Schleswig-Holstein (Dano-Prussian)1848
            007.   Roman Republic   1849
            008.   La Plata   1851
            009.   Crimean   1853
            010.   Anglo-Persian   1856
            011.   Italian Unification   1859
            012.   Spanish-Moroccan   1859
            013.   Italo-Roman   1860
            014.   Italo-Sicilian   1860
            015.   Franco-Mexican   1862
            016.   Ecuadorian-Colombian   1863
            017.   Second Schleswig-Holstein   1864
            018.   Spanish-Chilean   1865
            019.   Seven Weeks (Austro-Prussian)   1866
            020.   Franco-Prussian   1870
            021.   Russo-Turkish   1877
            022.   Pacific   1879
            023.   Sino-French   1884
            024.   Central American   1885
            025.   Sino-Japanese   1894
            026.   Greco-Turkish   1897

(CONTINUED)

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027.	Spanish-American	1898
028.	Russo-Japanese	1904
029.	Central American	1906
030.	Central American	1907
031.	Spanish-Moroccan	1909
032.	Italo-Turkish (Tripolitanian)	1911
033.	First Balkan	1912
034.	Second Balkan	1913
035.	World War I	1914
036.	Hungarian-Allies	1919
037.	Greco-Turkish	1919
038.	Manchurian	1931
039.	Chaco	1932
040.	Italo-Ethiopian	1935
041.	Sino-Japanese	1937
042.	Russo-Japanese	1939
043.	World War II	1939
044.	Russo-Finnish (Winter War)	1939
045.	Palestine	1948
046.	Korean	1950
047.	Russo-Hungarian	1956
048.	Sinai	1956
049.	Sino-Indian	1962
050.	Second Kashmir	1965
051.	British-Maharattan	1817
052.	Greek	1821
053.	Anglo-Burmese	1823
054.	Javanese	1825
055.	Russo-Persian	1826
056.	First Polish	1831
057.	First Syrian (Mehmet Ali's War)	1831
058.	Texan	1835
059.	First British-Afghan	1838
060.	Second Syrian	1839
061.	Peruvian-Bolivian	1841
062.	First British-Sikh	1845
063.	Hungarian	1848
064.	Second British-Sikh	1848
065.	First Turco-Montenegran	1852
066.	Sepoy	1857
067.	Second Turco-Montenegran	1858
068.	Second Polish	1863
069.	La Plata (Lopez)	1864
070.	Ten Years (Cuban)	1868
071.	Dutch-Achinese	1873
072.	Balkan	1875
073.	Bosnian	1878
074.	Second British-Afghan	1878
075.	British-Zulu	1879
076.	Franco-Indochinese	1882

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. . . .

077.	Mahdist	1882
078.	Serbo-Bulgarian	1885
079.	Franco-Madagascan	1894
080.	Cuban	1895
081.	Italo-Ethiopian	1895
082.	First Philippine	1896
083.	Second Philippine	1899
084.	Boer	1899
085.	Russian Nationalities	1917
086.	Riffian	1921
087.	Druze	1925
088.	Indonesian	1945
089.	Indo-Chinese	1945
090.	Madagascan	1947
091.	First Kashmir	1947
092.	Algerian	1954
093.	Tibetan	1956

VAR 0003   REF 0003   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-WAR NAME .   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   8 WIDTH 51   DK 1 COL 8-58

      War Name
      . . . .

      This variable contains the alphabetic character representa-
      tions of the names of the wars coded above. Alternate war
      names, when they occur, are shown in parentheses immediately
      following the more commonly used names.

VAR 0004   REF 0004   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-WAR TYPE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   59 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 59

      War Type Code
      . . . .

      1.   Interstate War
          Armed conflict in which at least one participant on
          each side is an independent and sovereign member of
          the interstate system.

      2.   Imperial War
          Armed conflict in which one side includes one or more
          independent system members; and in which the dominant

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

   adversary is a more or less independent political en-
   tity, but not a qualified system member.

3. Colonial War
   Armed conflict in which only one side includes one or
   more independent system members; and in which the
   dominant adversary not only fails to qualify as a
   system member, but is also an ethnically different
   people formerly under the suzerainty of the system
   member it is fighting.

VAR 0005   REF 0005   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-DURATION IN MONTHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   60 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 60-63

   The duration of the war in months.
   . . . .

   In calculating war duration measures: from one to nine days
   did not count unless the war endured less than nine days;
   from ten to twenty days counted as one half-month; and from
   twenty to thirty days counted as a full month. Interrupted
   wars (by a truce, etc. of less than one month) are considered
   as continuous.

   The numbers shown in the data contain one implicit decimal
   place.

VAR 0006   REF 0006   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-SUM OF NATION MONTHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   64 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 64-67

   Sum of the numbers of months during which all participant
   nations were engaged in the war.
   . . . .

   E.g., in the case of a war with two participant nations which
   endured ten months, the number 20 would be coded in the
   data. If a third nation had joined one side five months
   prior to the termination, and had remained a participant
   through the termination; then the number 25 would be coded.

   The numbers shown in the data contain one implicit decimal
   place.

VAR 0007   REF 0007   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-SUM OF POPULATIONS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   68 WIDTH 5   DK 1 COL 68-72

            Sum of the gross, pre-war populations of the participant
            nations.
            ....

            The unit of measure is hundred-thousands (add five zeros to
            the right of the numbers shown in the data).

VAR 0008   REF 0008   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-SUM OF ARMED FORCES   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   73 WIDTH 5   DK 1 COL 73-77

            Sum of the armed forces of the participant nations immedi-
            ately prior to the onset of war.
            ....

            The unit of measure is thousands (add three zeros to the
            right of the numbers shown in the dada).

VAR 0009   REF 0009   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-BEGINNING DATE - YEAR   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   78 WIDTH 4   DK 2 COL 1- 4

            Year of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
            the year of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
            war.
            ....

VAR 0010   REF 0010   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-BEGINNING DATE -MONTH   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   82 WIDTH 2   DK 2 COL 5- 6

            Month of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
            the month of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
            war.
            ....

VAR 0011   REF 0011   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-BEGINNING DATE - DAY   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   84 WIDTH 2   DK   2 COL 7- 8

            Day of the onset of hostilities in an uninterrupted war; or
            the day of the first onset of hostilities in an interrupted
            war.
            ....

            The date of the formal declaration of war is used only if it
            is followed immediately by sustained military combat. If
            hostilities precede the formal declaration and continue in a
            sustained fashion up to and beyond that latter date, the
            first day of combat is used. Even in the absence of a de-
            claration, the sustained continuation of military incidents
            or battle producing the requisite number (1000) of battle
            deaths is treated as a war, with the first day of combat
            used as the beginning date.

VAR 0012   REF 0012   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-ENDING DATE - YEAR   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   86 WIDTH 4   DK   2 COL 9-12

            Year of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the year
            of the first cessation of hostilities in an interrupted war.
            ....

VAR 0013   REF 0013   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-ENDING DATE - MONTH   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   90 WIDTH 2   DK   2 COL 13-14

            Month of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the
            month of the first cessation of hostilities in an inter-
            rupted war.
            ....

VAR 0014   REF 0014   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-ENDING DATE - DAY   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   92 WIDTH 2   DK   2 COL 15-16

            Day of the termination of an uninterrupted war; or the day
            of the first cessation of hostilities in an interrupted war.
            ....

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

The date of the signing of a truce or armistice is used in
the event that hostilities continue up to that date. The
final day of sustained hostilities is used in all other
cases. Exact dates for the termination of the following wars
are not available. The fifteenth of the month was coded as
the ending date.

War Code Number	War Name
067	Second Turco-Montenegran
071	Dutch-Achinese
073	Bosnian
087	Druze

VAR 0015   REF 0015   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-YEAR   MD=GE 9999
        LOC   94 WIDTH   4   DK   2 COL 17-20

        Year of the second beginning date of an interrupted war.
. . . .

            9999. Inappropriate

VAR 0016   REF 0016   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-MONTH   MD=GE 99
        LOC   98 WIDTH   2   DK   2 COL 21-22

        Month of the second beginning date of an interrupted war.
. . . .

            99. Inappropriate

VAR 0017   REF 0017   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND BEGINNING DATE-DAY   MD=GE 99
        LOC 100 WIDTH   2   DK   2 COL 23-24

        Day of the second beginning date of an interrupted war.
. . . .

            99. Inappropriate

VAR 0018   REF 0018   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-YEAR   MD=GE 9999
        LOC   102 WIDTH   4   DK   2 COL 25-28

            Year of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
            ....

            9999.   Inappropriate

VAR 0019   REF 0019   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-MONTH   MD=GE 99
        LOC   106 WIDTH   2   DK   2 COL 29-30

            Month of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
            ....

            99.   Inappropriate

VAR 0020   REF 0020   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-2ND ENDING DATE-DAY   MD=GE 99
        LOC   108 WIDTH   2   DK   2 COL 31-32

            Day of the second ending date of an interrupted war.
            ....

            99.   Inappropriate

VAR 0021   REF 0021   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-SUM OF BATTLE DEATHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   110 WIDTH   6   DK   2 COL 33-38

            Sum of the battle deaths of the participant nations.
            ....

            The unit of measure is hundreds (add two zeros to the right
            of the numbers shown in the data.

VAR 0022   REF 0022   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-# OF PARTICIPANT NATIONS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC 116 WIDTH 2   DK 2 COL 39-40

            Number of nations which qualified as participants at some
            time during the course of the war.
            ....

VAR 0023   REF 0023   DATA SET ID-'7525'
    NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION1 CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC 118 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 41-43

            Nation code of a participant nation (1).
            ....

            As many as six participant nations will be coded in Ref.Nos.
            23-28. When more than six nations have qualified as partici-
            pants in a war, (INSERT RULE HERE XXXXXXXXX -

                    002.   United States
                    020.   Canada
                    040.   Cuba
                    041.   Haiti
                    042.   Dominican Republic
                    051.   Jamaica
                    052.   Trinidad-Tobago
                    070.   Mexico
                    090.   Guatemala
                    091.   Honduras
                    092.   El Salvador
                    093.   Nicaragua
                    094.   Costa Rica
                    095.   Panama
                    100.   Colombia
                    101.   Venezuela
                    130.   Ecuador
                    135.   Peru
                    140.   Brazil
                    145.   Bolivia
                    150.   Paraguay
                    155.   Chile
                    160.   Argentina
                    165.   Uruguay
                    200.   England
                    205.   Ireland
                    210.   Netherlands
                    211.   Belgium
                    212.   Luxembourg

(CONTINUED)

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220.	France
225.	Switzerland
230.	Spain
235.	Portugal
240.	Hanover
245.	Bavaria
250.	Prussia
255.	Germany
260.	West Germnay
265.	East Germany
267.	Baden
269.	Saxony
271.	Wurttemberg
273.	Hesse Elect.
275.	Hesse Grand Ducal
280.	Mecklenburg-Schwerin
290.	Poland
300.	Austria-Hungary
305.	Austria
310.	Hungary
315.	Czechoslovakia
320.	Sardinia
325.	Italy
327.	Papal States
329.	Kingdom of Two Sicilies
332.	Modena
335.	Parma
337.	Tuscany
338.	Malta
339.	Albania
340.	Serbia
345.	Yugoslavia
350.	Greece
352.	Cyprus
355.	Bulgaria
360.	Rumania
365.	Russia
366.	Estonia
367.	Latvia
368.	Lithuania
375.	Finland
380.	Sweden
385.	Norway
390.	Denmark
420.	Gambia
432.	Mali
433.	Senegal
434.	Dahomey
435.	Mauritania
436.	Niger

(CONTINUED)

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437.   Ivory Coast
438.   Guinea
439.   Upper Volta
450.   Liberia
451.   Sierra Leone
452.   Ghana
461.   Togo
471.   Cameroon
475.   Nigeria
481.   Gabon
482.   Central African Republic
483.   Chad
484.   Congo (Brazzaville)
490.   Congo (Kinshasa)
500.   Uganda
501.   Kenya
510.   Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar)
511.   Zanzibar
516.   Burundi
517.   Rwanda
520.   Somalia
530.   Ethiopia
551.   Zambia
553.   Malawi
560.   South Africa
580.   Malagasy (Madagascar)
600.   Morocco
615.   Algeria
616.   Tunisia
620.   Libya
625.   Sudan
630.   Iran (Persia)
640.   Turkey
645.   Iraq
651.   U. A. R. (Egypt)
652.   Syria
660.   Lebanon
663.   Jordan
666.   Israel
670.   Saudi Arabia
678.   Yemen
690.   Kuwait
700.   Afghanistan
710.   China (People's Republic, China to 1949)
712.   Mongolia (Outer)
713.   Taiwan (Republic of China 1949 on)
730.   Korea
731.   North Korea
732.   South Korea
740.   Japan

(CONTINUED)
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750. India
770. Pakistan
775. Burma
780. Ceylon
781. Maldive Islands
790. Nepal
800. Thailand (Siam)
811. Cambodia
812. Laos
816. North Vietnam
817. South Vietnam
820. Malaysia (Malaya)
830. Singapore
840. Philippines
850. Indonesia
900. Australia
920. New Zealand

VAR 0024   REF 0024   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION2 CODE   MD=GE 999
      LOC 121 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 44-46

        Nation code of a participant nation (2).
. . . .

        999. Inappropriate

VAR 0025   REF 0025   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION3 CODE   MD=GE 999
      LOC 124 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 47-49

        Nation code of a participant nation (3).
. . . .

        999. Inappropriate

VAR 0026   REF 0026   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION4 CODE   MD=GE 999
      LOC 127 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 50-52

        Nation code of a participant nation (4).
. . . .

(CONTINUED)
....

999.   Inappropriate

VAR 0027   REF 0027   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION5 CODE   MD=GE 999
        LOC   130 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 53-55.

        Nation code of a participant nation (5).
        ....
        999.   Inappropriate

VAR 0028   REF 0028   DATA SET ID-'7525'
   NAME-PARTICIPANT NATION6 CODE   MD=GE 999
        LOC   133 WIDTH 3   DK 2 COL 56-58

        Nation code of a participant nation (6).
        ....
        999.   Inappropriate

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ECUTION TERMINATED

THE CORRELATES OF WAR:
NATION-WAR PAIRS DATA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

J. DAVID SINGER

MELVIN SMALL

VAR 0001   REF 0001   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-STUDY NUMBER (7529)   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   1 WIDTH 4   DK 1 COL 1- 4

         Study Number (7529)
        ....

VAR 0002   REF 0002   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-NATION A CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   5 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 5- 7

     Nation code number of Nation A of the pair.
     ....

002.	United States
020.	Canada
040.	Cuba
041.	Haiti
042.	Dominican Republic
051.	Jamaica
052.	Trinidad-Tobago
070.	Mexico
090.	Guatemala
091.	Honduras
092.	El Salvador
093.	Nicaragua
094.	Costa Rica
095.	Panama
100.	Colombia
101.	Venezuela
130.	Ecuador
135.	Peru
140.	Brazil
145.	Bolivia
150.	Paraguay
155.	Chile
160.	Argentina
165.	Uruguay
200.	England
205.	Ireland
210.	Netherlands
211.	Belgium
212.	Luxembourg
220.	France
225.	Switzerland
230.	Spain
235.	Portugal
240.	Hanover

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245.   Bavaria
250.   Prussia
255.   Germany
260.   West Germnay
265.   East Germany
267.   Baden
269.   Saxony
271.   Wurttemberg
273.   Hesse Elect.
275.   Hesse Grand Ducal
280.   Mecklenburg-Schwerin
290.   Poland
300.   Austria-Hungary
305.   Austria
310.   Hungary
315.   Czechoslovakia
320.   Sardinia
325.   Italy
327.   Papal States
329.   Kingdom of Two Sicilies
332.   Modena
335.   Parma
337.   Tuscany
338.   Malta
339.   Albania
340.   Serbia
345.   Yugoslavia
350.   Greece
352.   Cyprus
355.   Bulgaria
360.   Rumania
365.   Russia
366.   Estonia
367.   Latvia
368.   Lithuania
375.   Finland
380.   Sweden
385.   Norway
390.   Denmark
420.   Gambia
432.   Mali
433.   Senegal
434.   Dahomey
435.   Mauritania
436.   Niger
437.   Ivory Coast
438.   Guinea
439.   Upper Volta
450.   Liberia
451.   Sierra Leone

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452.	Ghana
461.	Togo
471.	Cameroon
475.	Nigeria
481.	Gabon
482.	Central African Republic
483.	Chad
484.	Congo (Brazzaville)
490.	Congo (Kinshasa)
500.	Uganda
501.	Kenya
510.	Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar)
511.	Zanzibar
516.	Burundi
517.	Rwanda
520.	Somalia
530.	Ethiopia
551.	Zambia
553.	Malawi
560.	South Africa
580.	Malagasy (Madagascar)
600.	Morocco
615.	Algeria
616.	Tunisia
620.	Libya
625.	Sudan
630.	Iran (Persia)
640.	Turkey
645.	Iraq
651.	U. A. R. (Egypt)
652.	Syria
660.	Lebanon
663.	Jordan
665.	Israel
670.	Saudi Arabia
678.	Yemen
690.	Kuwait
700.	Afghanistan
710.	China (People's Republic, China to 1949)
712.	Mongolia (Outer)
713.	Taiwan (Republic of China 1949 on)
730.	Korea
731.	North Korea
732.	South Korea
740.	Japan
750.	India
770.	Pakistan
775.	Burma
780.	Ceylon
781.	Maldive Islands

(CONTINUED)

. . . .

790. Nepal
800. Thailand (Siam)
811. Cambodia
812. Laos
816. North Vietnam
817. South Vietnam
820. Malaysia (Malaya)
830. Singapore
840. Philippines
850. Indonesia
900. Australia
920. New Zealand

VAR 0003   REF 0003   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-NATION A NAME   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   8 WIDTH 12   DK 1 COL 8-19

         Alphabetic character representation of the name of Nation A.
. . . .

VAR 0004   REF 0004   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-NATION B CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   20 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 20-22

         Nation Code number of Nation B of the pair.
. . . .

         Use Nation Code List appearing in Ref.No.1.

VAR 0005   REF 0005   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-NATION B NAME   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   23 WIDTH 18   DK 1 COL 23-40

         Alphabetic character representation of the name of Nation B.
. . . .

VAR 0006   REF 0006   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-WAR CODE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
      LOC   41 WIDTH 3   DK 1 COL 41-43

         War code number of the war in which Nation A and Nation B

(CONTINUED)
· · · · · · · · · ·

have a relationship.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Ninety-three International wars which occurred in the period 1816-1965 are assigned sequential, numeric codes. Inter-state wars appear first; followed by imperial and colonial wars (mixed).

Code	War Name (Alternate War Name)	Year
001.	Franco-Spanish	1823
002.	Navarino Bay	1827
003.	Russo-Turkish	1828
004.	Mexican-American	1846
005.	Austro-Sardinian (Italian Independence)	1848
006.	First Schleswig-Holstein (Dano-Prussian)	1848
007.	Roman Republic	1849
008.	La Plata	1851
009.	Crimean	1853
010.	Anglo-Persian	1856
011.	Italian Unification	1859
012.	Spanish-Moroccan	1859
013.	Italo-Roman	1860
014.	Italo-Sicilian	1860
015.	Franco-Mexican	1862
016.	Ecuadorian-Colombian	1863
017.	Second Schleswig-Holstein	1864
018.	Spanish-Chilean	1865
019.	Seven Weeks (Austro-Prussian)	1866
020.	Franco-Prussian	1870
021.	Russo-Turkish	1877
022.	Pacific	1879
023.	Sino-French	1884
024.	Central American	1885
025.	Sino-Japanese	1894
026.	Greco-Turkish	1897
027.	Spanish-American	1898
028.	Russo-Japanese	1904
029.	Central American	1906
030.	Central American	1907
031.	Spanish-Moroccan	1909
032.	Italo-Turkish (Tripolitanian)	1911
033.	First Balkan	1912
034.	Second Balkan	1913
035.	World War I	1914
036.	Hungarian-Allies	1919
037.	Greco-Turkish	1919
038.	Manchurian	1931
039.	Chaco	1932
040.	Italo-Ethiopian	1935

(CONTINUED)
....

041.	Sino-Japanese	1937
042.	Russo-Japanese	1939
043.	World War II	1939
044.	Russo-Finnish (Winter War)	1939
045.	Palestine	1948
046.	Korean	1950
047.	Russo-Hungarian	1956
048.	Sinai	1956
049.	Sino-Indian	1962
050.	Second Kashmir	1965
051.	British-Maharattan	1817
052.	Greek	1821
053.	Anglo-Burmese	1823
054.	Javanese	1825
055.	Russo-Persian	1826
056.	First Polish	1831
057.	First Syrian (Mehmet Ali's War)	1831
058.	Texan	1835
059.	First British-Afghan	1838
060.	Second Syrian	1839
061.	Peruvian-Bolivian	1841
062.	First British-Sikh	1845
063.	Hungarian	1848
064.	Second British-Sikh	1848
065.	First Turco-Montenegran	1852
066.	Sepoy	1857
067.	Second Turco-Montenegran	1858
068.	Second Polish	1863
069.	La Plata (Lopez)	1864
070.	Ten Years (Cuban)	1868
071.	Dutch-Achinese	1873
072.	Balkan	1875
073.	Bosnian	1878
074.	Second British-Afghan	1878
075.	British-Zulu	1879
076.	Franco-Indochinese	1882
077.	Mahdist	1882
078.	Serbo-Bulgarian	1885
079.	Franco-Madagascan	1894
080.	Cuban	1895
081.	Italo-Ethiopian	1895
082.	First Philippine	1896
083.	Second Philippine	1899
084.	Boer	1899
085.	Russian Nationalities	1917
086.	Riffian	1921
087.	Druze	1925
088.	Indonesian	1945
089.	Indo-Chinese	1945
090.	Madagascan	1947

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

091.   First Kashmir   1947
092.   Algerian   1954
093.   Tibetan   1956

VAR 0007   REF 0007   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-RELATIONSHIP TYPE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
       LOC   44 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 44

Nature of relationship between Nation A and Nation B in
the war.
. . . .

During the course of World War II (War Code=043), three
nations changed sides. These nations are: Bulgaria (Nation
Code=355), Italy (Nation Code=325) and Rumania(Nation
Code=360). Two sets of pairwise relationships were thus
created with all other nation participants. Both sets of
relationships are represented by cases in the data.

    1.   Partners
    2.   Opponents

VAR 0008   REF 0008   DATA SET ID-'7529'
   NAME-WAR TYPE   NO MISSING DATA CODES
       LOC   45 WIDTH 1   DK 1 COL 45

War Type Code of the war in which Nation A and Nation B have
a relationship.
. . . .

    1.   Interstate War
         Armed conflict in which at least one participant on
         each side is an independent and sovereign member of
         the Interstate System

    2.   Imperial War
         Armed conflict in which one side includes one or
         more independent system members; and in which the
         dominant adversary is a more or less independent
         political entity, but not a qualified system member.

    3.   Colonial War
         Armed conflict in which only one side includes one
         or more independent system members; and in which the

(CONTINUED)
. . . .

dominant adversary not only fails to qualify as a
system member, but is also an ethnically different
people formerly under the suzerainity of the system
member it is fighting.

VAR 0009   REF 0009   DATA SET ID-'7529'
    NAME-A'S BATTLE DEATHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   46 WIDTH 6   DK 1 COL 46-51

        Battle deaths of Nation A in the war
        . . . .

        The unit of measure is tens (add one zero to the right of
        the numbers shown in the data).

VAR 0010   REF 0010   DATA SET ID-'7529'
    NAME-B'S BATTLE DEATHS   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   52 WIDTH 6   DK 1 COL 52-57

        Battle deaths of Nation B in the war
        . . . .

        The unit of measure is tens (add one zero to the right of
        the numbers shown in the data)

VAR 0011   REF 0011   DATA SET ID-'7529'
    NAME-DURATION OF RELATIONSHIP   NO MISSING DATA CODES
        LOC   58 WIDTH 5   DK 1 COL 58-62

        Number of months during which Nation A and Nation B fought
        together in the war; either as partners, or as opponents.
        . . . .

        The numbers shown in the data contain two implicit decimal
        places.

June 3, 1970

To Whom It May Concern:

From: Raymond Tanter, Director
             Voluntary International Coordination Project
             Institute for Social Research   Box 1248
             The University of Michigan
             Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Subject: Seed Grants for International Relations Research

        The Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project at The University
of Michigan has limited funds to initiate selected data generation projects
and related work promoting convergence among quantitative international
relations research activities.
        The VIC Project funds small projects by providing grantees with a
University of Michigan purchase order. For larger projects, a transfer of
funds from the University of Michigan to the grantee's institution may be
arranged. VIC Project funds cannot cover overhead costs.

Procedures for Obtaining a Grant

        The prospective grantee writes to the VIC Project stating what he wants
to do. He explains in detail the data he plans to generate and how it fits
into his overall research strategy. If he is concerned with the convergence
aspect, he states in detail what he plans to do and how it would help pro-
mote convergence in quantitative international relations research. He
should also provide cost estimates for the proposed activity.

        The VIC Project staff reviews the request. If the proposal is deemed
within the scope of VIC objectives, the request is sent to the appropriate
University of Michigan administrative department. That department will
then send a purchase order to the grantee. In special cases a transfer of
funds will be arranged. The VIC staff will send a letter of acceptance to
the grantee.   •

        When the grantee has completed part of the work, he sends the VIC
Project a request for payment. This request should be made about two weeks
after the purchase order is received. The grantee estimates what the
breakdown of exact expenses will be to complete the project. Payments are
made on either the first or fifteenth of each month. Processing a payment
request takes about three weeks from the time it is received.

        The VIC funds should be used primarily to pay for staff and supply
costs. Requests for travel funds should be made separately and should
include the purpose of the trip and its relevance. The grantee is expected
to purchase his own tickets and pay for his expenses. VIC will furnish a
travel voucher which the grantee will submit to VIC for reimbursement. In
special cases a cash advance may be provided. The VIC Project may be able

to pay travel expenses outside the context of particular grants. Persons
without funds who desire to attend international relations data conferences
or other conferences related to VIC Project goals may request funds for
such activities.

Grant Requirements

If VIC support is for data generation, the grantee should send a copy
of the data, as soon as it is available, to the VIC Project. Data generated
with a VIC grant should comply with certain criteria as explained in the
International Relations Archive memo entitled "Coding Conventions and
Documentation Requirements for Data Sets," June 3, 1970. Data generated
with VIC support should be offered to the International Relations Archive
of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research. If the grantee
so requests, for 18 months these data will be available for research and
teaching purposes, but may not be used in published works without the
written consent of the data originator. Otherwise (and in any event after
18 months) the data will be freely available.

If VIC support is for work other than data generation, the grantee
should send a final report and a copy of any relevant papers or publications
to the VIC Project. The final report should describe in detail the grantee's
research or other activity. The report should include any results or find-
ings stemming from the VIC support.

If data generated through VIC support are used in any published work,
the VIC support should be acknowledged. The acknowledgement should be
similar to "Data generation was supported (in part) by the Voluntary
International Coordination Project, The University of Michigan, ARPA Order
No. 1411, ONR No. N00014-67-A-0181-0026". If VIC funds were granted for work
other than data generation, an appropriate acknowledgement should be made.

In general, the VIC grants are small, short term grants which are not
renewed. They are intended to help the researcher who has such a small
project that he would not be supported by a larger funding agency.
Questions regarding grants should be directed to Walter H. Corson,
Assistant Director, Voluntary International Coordination Project, Institute
for Social Research, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

To Whom It May Concern:

From: Raymond Tanter, Director
                      International Relations Archive
                      Inter-university Consortium for Political Research
                      Institute for Social Research Box 1248
                      Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Subject: Coding Conventions and Documentation Requirements for Data Sets

The International Relations Archive of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research undertakes as its primary goals the acquisition, management and dissemination of international affairs data. These goals necessitate direct interaction between the International Relations Archive staff and the academic community to ensure more adequate standards in the areas of formating, definitions and coding of variables, and validity checking of data. This document suggests a number of coding conventions and documentation requirements which, when adhered to, will facilitate the International Relations Archive's activities. Archival tasks will be expedited if persons generating data for the archive adhere to the following guidelines.

Coding Conventions

Use only alpha-numeric punches. Code all data for statistical analysis with numeric characters. If descriptive information in textual form is included, separate it from numeric data. This can be done either by having part of a card reserved for the text or by having a separate descriptive deck. Do not use amps (&), dashes (-), blanks or multiple punches. If more than ten coding categories are required, use a two-digit code. Minus signs for negative data values may be used if they are in the left-most column of the data field. Each deck must have a unique identification code; the deck identification should be placed in the same position in each deck. Partially blank data fields will cause data management problems for certain software programs. Therefore, insert leading zeros in each field when necessary. For example, in a two-digit variable, the numeric value "one" should be punched as "01."

A numeric identification of the units of analysis is necessary. If countries are referred to, the ID numbers from the Russett-Singer-Small country codes should be used. They may be found in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," American Political Science Review, Volume 62 (September, 1968), pp. 935-950. The archive will provide this list of code numbers if necessary. Coded dates must be numeric. The last three digits of the year are sufficient, and months should be coded from 01 to 12.

If there is no known quantity of a certain variable present, code it with a full field width of 0's (zeros). If the data are unknown or missing, a good choice is to use a full field width of nines. For example, if the field width were five digits, "99999" could be used to represent missing data. It is impossible to distinguish between blank fields that represent

both missing data and no quantity; consequently, when the above conventions are employed, there should not be any completely blank fields in the data. If there are several different kinds of missing data, e.g., quantity not measured or data judged unusable, distinct missing data codes could be used.

Documentation

In addition to the above coding conventions, the archive has established certain documentation requirements. Each data set must have a code book. The first section of the code book should be a general description of the study, including the number of variables and the number of cases. If some cases have substantially more or less information than others, this should be noted. The code book should state the time span and time units of the data, and include a clear description of the unit of analysis.

It is important that the formats for all variables be explicitly specified. This information should include the deck and column numbers.

The code book should contain descriptions of all variables. For each variable this information should include a definition, a list of code categories (if any) for the variable or specification of its range, the location of any decimal point and whether it is implied or punched, the scale of measurement, explanation of any transformation, and missing data codes. If applicable, the frequencies of each variable should be noted. Data collection and coding procedures should be explained, including general rules and exceptions. Finally, data sources should be given.

The code book should contain complete citations of any published work using the data. The archive staff would appreciate receiving copies of any such work so the staff might better understand the data and how they might be used.

Data Availability

Priorities for acquiring data are set with the assistance of the International Relations Archive Advisory Committee. The chairman of that committee is James N. Rosenau, Ohio State University. The general policy of the International Relations Archive is to process the data it acquires as quickly as possible. Once processed, the data are made freely available to interested scholars. A special case may arise if the originator of data generated for a particular project has not yet completed his own analysis of the data. In such a case the originator may request a special policy, as follows: for 18 months the data will be distributed to anyone for research and teaching purposes. During this time, however, no work may be published using the data without the written consent of the data originator. After 18 months, the data are made freely available.

Data Transmission

If possible the data should be sent on tape. A 9-track tape written in card-image form at 800 bpi with standard labels is appropriate. These specifications are for an IBM 360 model computer. For other computer models, use 7-track, 556 bpi with no labels. The tape will be returned once the data have been copied. Questions regarding data sets should be directed to the Assistant Director, International Relations Archive, Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.